The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,974—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

COOPERAGE GROUND.
11TH TO 26TH SEPTEMBER.
CATTO'S WHISKY
will be served at the REFRESHMENT TENT on the Ground.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. ARABIA	7908	T. Leigh	19th Sept.
* PENINSULAR	6994	A. G. Cubitt	26th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Whaler	3rd Oct.
* ORIENTAL	6024	E. Spicer	10th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7958	C. H. S. Tocque	17th "
* PENINSULAR	6994	A. G. Cubitt	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon	31st "
* ORIENTAL	6024	E. Spicer	7th Nov.
M. L. IBERIA	7913	J. R. Lyon	14th "
* PENINSULAR	6995	A. G. Cubitt	21st "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th September, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	4,807	Le Colspellier	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	G. Guiounet	3rd Dec. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or Holland Paces. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO,

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain G. Guiounet, to sail on or about the 18th Sept. 1903

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Nov. 1903.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,285	19th Sept. 1903
† FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,046	29th Nov. 1903
* † NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	G. Klaasberger	6,317	23rd Sept, 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS & PASSENGER AGENTS,
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)
8, Hornby Road—BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA—8, Dalhousie Square, E.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—(Head Office), 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—33, Water Street.
MARSEILLES—82, Rue de la Republique.
PORT SAID—3, Quay Francois Joseph.
CAPE TOWN—92, Adderley Street, S.A.
DURBAN S.A.—Gardiner Street.
JOHANNESBURG, S. A. 17, Green's Buildings Commissioner Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at Interest to be learned on Application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADVICES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes [illegible]
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimising expense, at [illegible]
BULLION, &c. bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for Safe Custody, Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONEY Cabled and [illegible] day in England. Cost of [illegible] About Rs. 5. [illegible] COMMISSION charged for [illegible]
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, [illegible] bought and supplied at [illegible]
INSURANCE—LIFE [illegible] effected at [illegible] rates with the STANDARD [illegible] CENTRAL LIFE [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th Sept., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on MONDAY, 21st September, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 29th Sept., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebandor Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,100 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th September, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, SOYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 22nd Sept., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhampane, Chinde, Quilimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 7th Oct., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 18th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th September, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.... .... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350; London via Marseilles, Rs. 600.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about.
KALIBIA	H. Tait	30th Sept.
BOHEMIA	Hunt	7th Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	20th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	8th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.

COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE containing Valuable Information for Travellers sent on Application.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

LON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Sure in action, and can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one KEATING'S LOZENGES will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause.

EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

THE DENSMORE TYPEWRITER.

WHAT IS NEW

SOLID, ONE-PIECE FRAME.
WIDE BALL BEARINGS at Typebars.
TWO SHIFT KEYS, two Shifts each.
BACK SPACER KEY.
AUTOMATIC RIBBON REVERSE.
WHEEL ESCAPEMENT, giving ordinary and speed action.
POINTER, showing vertical and lateral position of the writing.
UNIQUE PAPER REGULATOR.
JUSTIFIER to condense a word or line.
AUTOMATIC PAPER RELEASE.
PAPER FEEDING GUIDES.
BALL-BEARINGS, added at many places.

SOLE AGENTS:
ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
50-52, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CORSTORPHAN'S HOTEL, SIMLA.

ON THE MALL FACING THE SNOWS.
Opposite His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Residence.

WITHIN five minutes' walk of the Church, Town Hall and Post and Telegraph Offices, Married Quarters — Bachelors' Block — Billiard Table — Tennis Court.

For terms and particulars please apply to
NORMAN CORSTORPHAN,
MANAGER AND PROPRIETOR.
Manager Hotel Metropole, Simla, 1899 to 1903.

Of Course you require the BEST Cup of Tea possible.

THEREFORE YOU SHOULD DRINK ONLY

BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS
(KANGRA VALLEY)

which are undoubtedly the BEST and CHEAPEST

And are specially selected from the CHOICEST GROWTHS OBTAINABLE.

TEA AND COFFEE MART,
80, 82, 84, HORNBY ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY.

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES,
ELEPHANT BRAND.
Superior to any Imported in India.
CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
COUPE & Co.'s STEEL WHEELS
Suitable for 2 and 4 wheel Carriages.

APPLY
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.
67 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

RATNER SAFE CO., LD.,
OF LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TWELVE CORNER BENT
FIRE, FALL, AND THIEF RESISTING SAFES.

WE have received a large consignment of these SAFES to be SOLD at the Wholesale Prices. Apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, 67, Meadow Street, Fort.

PURSHOTAM VISHRAM & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
Bombay, July, 1903.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

E. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

ARIEL CYCLES.

Rs. 200 CASH OR HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.

CYCLE CAPES FOR THE MONSOON
FOOTBALLS, CRICKET BALLS,
HOT WATER BOTTLES
AND
RUBBER GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
FRESH STOCK OF CARRIAGE RUBBER NOW ON SHOW.
INSPECTION INVITED. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE CORONATION CYCLE
AND
RUBBER GOODS DEPOT,

POONA: Messrs. PRIEST & Co. HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY. CALCUTTA: Messrs. MAUD & Co.

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.

WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)

WEDDING CAKE STANDS: Designs submitted and made to order.

WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.

WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).

WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.

WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.

WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.

CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

POPULARITY

IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF OF

EXCELLENCE

AND

THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR

CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING

BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS

AND ENJOY A LARGER

SALE THAN ANY OTHER

BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

THE ROVERS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT,
COOPERAGE GROUND,
11TH TO 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1903.

CATTO'S WHISKY.

This favourite WHISKY will be served at the REFRESHMENT TENT on the ground.

MONGINI BROTHERS, CATERERS.

MARCKS & CO'S.
UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANO

is a piano worthy of being classed with High-Grade instruments, though offered at the low figure of Rs. 525. We do not say this because we merely think so, but we base our claim for this distinction on the results experienced in climates like

SIND,
THE UNITED PROVINCES,
RAJPUTANA,
THE DECCAN,
AND
THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

in which Provinces this Upright Boudoir Piano has proved itself worthy of the recommendation we gave it when it was first offered to the public 3 years ago. If we had the slightest doubt about this piano, that is, that it would prove untrustworthy, and suspected in the slightest degree that it would give trouble in requiring constant attention in tuning, regulating action and sundry repairs within a few months, we would never have placed our name on the instrument as a guarantee of reliability, nor would we have risked offering it for sale to the public at any price.

There are many pianos manufactured in this world that carry great reputations for perfection outside of India but which have proved absolute failures in the climate of India. We confine ourselves to recommending ONLY THOSE INSTRUMENTS THAT HAVE UNDER OUR OWN EXPERIENCE FULLY STOOD THE TEST OF TIME IN THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

As a cheap and thoroughly reliable piano, we offer our Boudoir Uprights as an instrument worthy of the attention of careful buyers who require an inexpensive instrument for their own exclusive use, and not for the unceasing operations of a Piano repairer and tuner.

SPECIFICATION: Solid iron frame cast in one piece, brass pin plate overstrung scale, full compass of 7 octaves, tri-chord, fine ivory keys, shaped brackets, Height 49 in., Width 46 in.

Elastic touch, full tone, excellent repetition action, great power.

CASH Rs. 525.

On the Hire Purchase System. { For 12 months Rs. 49 per month. " 24 " " 26 " "

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

WHISKY!
WHISKY!
WHISKY!

SAMUEL BIRCH & Co.
BLACK BOTTLE TRIPLE DISTILLED
PURE MALT SCOTCH WHISKY
Now being supplied to the Royal Cellars and Leading Clubs.
Price Rs. 30 per case of one dozen bottles.
A TRIAL SOLICITED.

W. CROWDER AND CO. LD.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI" SALVE,
ANNIHILATES PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES,

CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Soulders; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints.

RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites and all painful symptoms.

SOLD IN TINS,
Which can be sent by Post, 12 annas, Plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—
ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA.
ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,900 or Rs. 1,350 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 1,000 only, the difference of Rs. 900 or Rs. 650 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 90 TO 95 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			Age next Birthday.
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	46 8	32 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 13	20
21	22 1	49 4	34 14	30 15	64 6	47 6	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	48 2	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	48 14	38 6	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	32 9	64 12	49 0	38 9	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 2	64 15	49 10	38 14	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	50 6	39 2	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	50 9	39 6	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	50 12	39 11	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	50 8	40 0	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	50 8	40 6	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	50 8	40 12	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	50 12	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 3	38 15	66 8	51 0	41 10	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 10	66 12	51 4	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 7	67 2	51 6	42 0	36
37	33 5	64 12	48 15	41 3	67 8	51 12	42 6	37
38	34 6	66 1	49 14	41 15	67 14	51 15	42 11	38
39	35 8	67 6	50 13	42 9	68 4	52 5	43 4	39
40	36 11	68 12	51 13	43 5	68 11	52 14	43 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	52 8	44 2	69 3	53 3	44 3	41
42	39 6	71 11	53 13	44 14	69 13	53 8	44 8	42
43	40 12	73 4	54 13	45 12	70 5	53 14	44 14	43
44	42 5	74 13	55 13	46 7	70 15	54 4	45 0	44
45	43 14	76 7	56 13	47 3	71 11	54 11	45 7	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 29-5-0 (Twenty-Nine Rs. 5), Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being three free of Premium in every eight, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

PERFORMING MEMBERS are REMINDED that PRACTICE will be held in the TOWN HALL on MONDAY EVENING, the 21st instant, at 5-30. Others interested in the Society, and who are desirous of being enrolled as members, are also invited to be present or to communicate with the Honorary Secretary.

E. TREVOR ROBINSON,
Honorary Secretary.

B, B, & C. I. Ry. Offices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 418 OF 1903.

JOHN DICKINSON and COMPANY, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, having its Registered Office at 65, Old Bailey, London, carrying on business in Bombay, as Managers, Street, within the Fort .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

JANKIBAI, widow of GANGABHISHEN SHRIKISONDAS, Hindu, residing at Kalyan. Defendant.

PURSUANT to an Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above suit and bearing date the Fourth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and three. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of GUNGABISHEN SHRIKISONDAS of Kalyan, who died at Kalyan on or about the fourth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and three, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office within one calendar month from the date hereof, and the said claims are to specify the names and addresses of the claimants, the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts, and the nature of their securities, if any held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated, this 13th day of September, 1903.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL.

PRINCIPAL of the Boys' Department: Rev. C. WILLIAMS, M. A. Oriel.
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Assisted by certificated English Teachers. Climate unsurpassed for European Children. NEW TERM COMMENCES October 1st.

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23RD, 26TH, and 28TH SEPTEMBER
AND
1ST, 3RD, 5TH and 10TH OCTOBER, 1903.

ADMISSION.
FIRST ENCLOSURE.
SEASON TICKETS.

SINGLE TICKET	Rs. 25
DOUBLE TICKET, i.e., 2 separate Tickets for 1 Lady and 1 Gentleman	,, 30
FAMILY TICKET, i.e., 4 separate Tickets for 2 Ladies and 1 Gentleman	,, 35
SINGLE TICKET (for Lady only).....	,, 10

N.B.—Season Tickets for Extra Meetings only are not available for the above days.

DAY TICKET.
FIRST ENCLOSURE.

TICKET (Lady only)	Rs. 2
SINGLE TICKET	,, 5
DOUBLE TICKET, i.e., separate Tickets for 1 Lady and 1 Gentleman	,, 6
FAMILY TICKET, i.e., separate Tickets for 3 Ladies and 1 Gentleman	,, 8

N.B.—Reserved accommodation for Ladies with Badges and for Members of the Turf Club who wear their Badges is reserved on both the first and top floors of the Stand.

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

SINGLE TICKET	Rs. 1-8
SOLDIERS IN UNIFORM	Rs. 1-0
LADY.....	As. 0-3

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NO TICKETS will be issued without Payment.
SPECIAL TRAINS from and back to Bombay will run as usual.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

The Race Stand, Poona, 7th September, 1903.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15
Single Copy .....As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General, Bombay, and of estates which have come under his charge:—

ROBERT DITCHBURN, late Manager, Messrs Shepherd and Company, Bombay.
WILLIAM MORRISON, a Doctor, late Senior Inspecting Medical Officer, Kaiyan.
JOSEPH DOMINGO, a Christian Chinaman, and late a Fitter in the employ of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas.
SAMUEL LEMON, late Assistant Station Master, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Poona.
NAVAZBAI, widow of Munchorji Pa'onji Writer, late of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant.
W. H. FLEMING, late Sub-Inspector in the Bombay City Police.
NURUDIN ABDUL KARIM, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Watchmaker.
BARTON HUGH CONROY, late Platelayer, N. W. Railway, Pipri.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed Estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned at his Office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period, the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

T. J. STRANGMAN,
Acting Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 2nd September, 1903.

SOUND VALUES

PRICE LIST FREE.

TERMS CASH OR V. P.

		Rs.	a.
1	Fine Silk Embroidered Tea Cloths, 36in. × 36in. .....Rs. 5 to	7	8
2	Sweet Bowls Lotus, Ladaki or Chenar Pattern, per pair	30	0
3	Putties, Khaki, Navy Blue, Dark Green, &c., per pair.....	0	14
4	Papier Machie Writing Set, complete	12	0
5	Snow Leopard Skins, well cured, Rs. 30 to	50	0
6	Carved Walnut Wood Chair, Rs. 12 to	15	0

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THE PATRIOT CO.,

SRINAGAR, KASHMIR

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SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
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PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M.I.E.S.,
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS who intend competing for BOARD of TRADE CERTIFICATES can be supplied with the following on receiving 4 1-2-0 to above address:

1 Complete set Arithmetical Papers and Solutions.
1 ,, ,, Drawing Cards with "Instructions" and "Statements."
1 Copy "Elementary Questions and Answers."
1 ,, "Verbal Notes and Sketches."

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report,
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Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1895 and 1902 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, Yarn, &c., from Europe into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1895 and 1902, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
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Single Copy .....Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

PUBLIC NOTICIES.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII, of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866." NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise HAVING and CLAIMING upon or against the ESTATE of JOSEPH FERGUSON TYNDAL, late of No. 40, Wilson Street, Glasgow, Scotland, European Ship Captain, deceased (who died at or near Bareilly (India), on or about the 10th day of June, 1901, and Letters of Administration of whose property and Credits were on the 15th day of June, 1903, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to CHARLES LANDECK of Bombay, European Superintendent of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, at Bombay, the constituted Attorney of JAMES TINDAL, a brother and the Executor Native qua one of the next of kin of the said deceased, to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay) are required to SEND to the Undersigned Solicitors, on their behalf, at their office, No. 20 Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, so as to reach them said Office on or before the 17th day of October, 1903; as after that date the said Administrator will pay or remit the Assets of the said deceased then in his hand to the said James Tindal, as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the Claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no Claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated the 19th day of September, 1903.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & CO.,
Administrator's Solicitors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of SHAH LUDHA SHAMAT, of Bombay Jain Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, a landowner, ...Deceased.

MANKBAI, wife of GOVINDJI NAGSEY, and the daughter of the abovenamed deceased, of Bombay Jain Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sag gully, Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three, and in the third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJJI,
This 17th day of September, 1903.
Messrs. MAGANLAL, JEHANGIR & GULABBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

OUR COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN PHYSICAL CULTURE, which is being used by Officers, Government Servants, Bankers, Merchants, Planters, Pleaders, Clerks, Students, &c., has been enlarged by the addition of the latest exercises from America.

Success guaranteed.
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Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th September, 1903, at 1 p.m., at their Sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort,

One grey Arab horse used to saddle and harness, the property of a European gentleman.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 19th September, 1903.

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No slipping off the Nose.

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ARDESHIR'S PRIZE DRAWING.

AN UNUSUAL assembly witnessed Messrs. ARDESHIR'S DRAWING. The Special Committee entered the room and accompanied the sealed box. The Committee announced that the business undertaken that evening was gratifying. Mr. Ardeshir had given entire charge of the Drawing to the Committee. The Committee carefully examined the numbers before sealing. Mr. Ardeshir said: "If you have any doubt please write a duplicate number and drop in the barrel. (No one came forward but gave hearty cheers.) The year 1899, when I introduced this scheme to the manufacturers my friends laughed at my ideas. Dear patrons, I thank you for your confidence in my business. Our articles of sale were 500 when I commenced, but they are at present 17,000, and we will endeavour to make it double on the NEXT DRAWING DAY on the 15th of November" (Cheers.) All the numbers were then placed in a big barrel and 523 prizes in another barrel. Ladies and Gentlemen voluntarily rolled the barrels till the operation was finished. FIFTY-SEVEN PRIZE TICKETS fell amongst the audience, and money was paid promptly on the spot. Refreshments were served on a liberal scale. The first prize fell (ticket No. 2089) to Bai Goolbai Cawasji Master, Parsee Bazar, Bombay; the second prize of Rs. 500 (No. 3435) to Mr. A. D. Dhairyavan, Darga Street, Mahim; and the third prize of Rs. 250 (No. 1074) to Ibrahim Aladdin, Sukkur. The remaining 520 prizes were distributed all over Hindustan.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinal Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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N.B.—Size of Waist required.

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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

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LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.

Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

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SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
BEST HARNESS MADE TO ORDER.
BEST SADDLERY READY IN STOCK
CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Serpent, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

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THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the direful consequences arising from early error, excess, resort in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering the purchaser should state which of the three numbers is required, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and COBREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

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THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N.-W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Hayes's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Govind Shamo Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1862 to 1883 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 156 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially dealt with in the Digest.

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DR MAJOR'S Vitaline OR ELIXIR OF LIFE.

DISCOVERED BY JAMES MAJOR, M. D.

THOUSANDS of the British public have been long suffering from various nervous and seminal complaints owing to early excesses, youthful dissipation, and residence in hot and unhealthy climates; but unfortunately they cannot find any means of perfect and permanent cure. From the days of the "Medicine man" down to the present age of modern practitioners and family doctors, the public have been gulled and deluded by an army of quacks. Most illiterate and irresponsible persons have undertaken duties that require the highest acumen and tact of the most keen-sighted and well read man, and the result has been, as might have been anticipated, eminently disastrous. Not only scores of graves have been filled by the victims to their atrocious medlings in medicine, but even now sufferers by thousands walk our streets in most deplorable conditions,—their manhood's vigour sapped and undermined,—their intellects disordered,—their shattered frames tottering in the wind,—even their life's existence threatened by a number of fatal diseases which the renowned practitioners are unable to cope with. Under such circumstances it is a boon to the public and hope to the hopeless that the vigorous effort and energetic researches of a distinguished American medical man, after continued investigation for years, have at last discovered—

THE VITALINE OR ELIXIR OF LIFE

which is composed of purely and perfectly harmless vegetable ingredients and charged with electricity in a new scientific principle, from which it acts like a miracle in the human system, and has given great satisfaction by safely and permanently curing the following diseases:—

Viz., Nervous and functional Debility, Exhaustion, Spermatorrhœa, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Unnatural discharges, Sexual weakness, Loss of manhood and memory, Brain-fag, Diabetes, Low spirits, Dimness of sight, Dizzy head, Confusion of Ideas, Losses with dreams, at stools and when passing urine, Loss of vigour, Neuralgia, Nervous headache, Muscular and Local weakness, Palpitation Eruption on face, Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Impoverished blood, General debility, Mental

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

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PATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Calcutta,	Singapore,	Foochow,
Madras,	Kwala Lampor	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Bangkok,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Batavia,	Hankow,
Penang,	Soumbaya,	Yokohama,
Tsaiping,	Manila	Kobe,
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Cebu, (Philippines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 9,410,000

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BOMBAY BRANCH.
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CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000

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Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin
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Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Nowera Elya,	Mombasa
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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
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Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Moolan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance:
4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
[illegible] per cent. per annum,
9 to 12 Months 3 „ „
6 Months 4½ „ „

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.
PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent, per annum, compounded Half Yearly.
Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge to the above named Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 40 is maintained.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 15,50,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the Daily Balance.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum Per cent.
For 2 Years.....	5
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months.....	4 „
„ 3 Months.....	3½ „

The Bank offers special Facilities and Advice to Consignments as to the Purchase and Sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debentures Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the Principle and Interest of Debentures on its approved lists on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Absentee Shareholders' and Investors' Interests carefully watched.
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.
For further Information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 0,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

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CARL MEYER, Esq., Director, National Bank, Egypt.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND, }
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CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
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HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.
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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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THE MOST WONDERFUL MEDICINE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND LOSS OF MANHOOD.

THESE PILLS wonderfully increase Blood and strengthen the Limbs, improve Digestion and Appetite and Restore the broken down Constitution to Health and Vigour.
Price per Bottle Rs. 2. Postage Extra.
☞ To introduce this Greatest Tonic, Graphologist will post you a Trial Bottle on receipt of 4 Annas Postage Stamps.
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THE DEMAND FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902
ISSUED FOR..... £2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£27,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
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BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
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CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
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ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, if Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take Instructions at Clearing and Forwarding Bazaars, &c.

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MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.
(2ND EDITION,)
Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.
Also List of all Honours and Special Promotions in the Army and Navy gazetted up to November, 1902.
PRICE ONE SHILLING,
By Post 1-2.
THE ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE,
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LONDON, W. C.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth, Chemitz Regiment, Chester, writes:—"I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin bone, through which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago and I am pleased to say I have not felt the least pain since—in fact, I am in as good health as ever I was in my life.
"Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism in my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised.
"May 18, 1899."
Mr. George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and able to do the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint.
"December 28, 1899."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the most inveterate of constitutional cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled Vendors. The word "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	89	= — 3/16
3 per cent. Rentes	96 1-2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	105 1-2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	66 3-16	= + 1/16

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 1-2	= + 1/8
2 months hence	26 1-4	= + 1/8
Spot in New York	57 3-8	= + 1/4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 20	= unchanged
Berlin	20 35 1-2	= — 1/4
New York Demand	48 6 3-4	= + 1/4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	4 pr ct	= do
6 „ „ „	4 pr ct	= do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4 pr ct	= do
6 month Sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 pr ct	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 1-4 pr ct	= do
7 day market loans	3 3-8 pr ct	= do

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £100,000 for Egypt.
Linseed Bold, 38 3-4. Sept.-Oct. Business done. Tone firmer.

In Liverpool—
Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 6,000. Spot 6·60 plus 2. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports nil. Arrivals closed quiet.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·71	5·41	5·32	5·29
+ 1	+ 1	+ 2	+ 2
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.
5·27	5·26	5·25	5·25
+ 2	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2

In New York:—

Receipts at the Port	13,000
Do. last year	34,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,00
Do. do Continent	8,000
Mid-Uplands	11·75 unchanged
Futures, month of Dec.	9·36 — 7
Do. do. March	9·36 — 6

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 7-8 + 1-16
Futures, month of Dec.	9·29 — 7
Do. do. March	9·7 — 6
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Gotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, 17th September, 1903:—

Cotton	1,462 bales.
Wheat	13,433 cwts.
Linseed do.	781 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	4,741 „
Gingellyseed	44 „
Poppyseed	2,229 „
Groundnuts	135 „
Castorseed	1,381 „
Rice	8,92 „
Myrabollams	170 „
Cottonseed	7,542 „

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 18.

Business during the week has been interfered with to a certain extent owing to the markets having been closed for two days for holidays.
COTTON.—The daily fluctuations in the Home markets would render business difficult at any time, and far more does it so at present when the future of the markets is so uncertain. With the American markets see-sawing, as they do, and prices here one day up and the next down, no one seems inclined to operate, and the trade is almost at a standstill. We give below the rates ruling to-day in New York as compared with those of last week.

IN NEW YORK—

	10th Sept.	17th Sept.
Mid Uplands	12·25	11·75 — 80
Futures, month of Dec.	9·73	9·36 + 13
„ „ March	9·73	9 86 +13

In ready cotton the local market has remained steady, and the business has been chiefly confined to mills buying for their present requirements. Prices have been well maintained and there is no desire on the part of holders to sacrifice their stocks. In new crop there has been little or nothing doing for export, and the bazaar has been unsettled by the vagaries of the Home markets. Mills have bought Khandeish for December, January, and February and Khanganu Akola fully good fair staple December, January, at Rs. 190 and fine M. G. Bengal's at Rs. 186 but the bulk of business passing is small. We quote as follows:—

		Rs.	
Fine	M G Broach	185	25 Mar.
Good	„ „	175	„
Fine	„ Bengals	155	Dec-Jan
Fine	„ Scinde Punjab	181	„
Fine	„ Dhamgaum Poolgaum	213	„
„	„ Khangaum Akola G. S.	202	„
„	„ Khangaum Akola F S	210	„
„	„ Oomrawtee	199	„
Fully Good Bengal		174	25 Jan.
„ „	Khandeish	182	Dec-Jan

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.—The accounts received of the growing crops continue satisfactory, and, should the weather be as favourable hereafter as it has so far been, excellent results may be anticipated
LINSEED.—The market opened at Rs. 6-7, but, a better demand having sprung up, the rate has advanced to Rs. 6-8, and the market closes steady at this rate.
RAPESEED.—There has been little doing during the week and the price for Yellow has given way one anna. We quote as under,

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	5 6 0	per cwt.
Yellow Cawnpore	„	5 12 0	„
Yellow Guzerat	„	5 13 0	„

POPPYSEED.—There was very little enquiry at the beginning of the week, but there has been a better demand the last day or two, and a fairly large business has been done at Rs. 6·5.
CASTORSEED.—The rate has kept steady at Rs. 21-8 for Madras throughout the week and a small business has been done at this price.
WHEAT.—The market has been quiet but steady during the interval with little doing, and rates are about the same as last week, viz.

Pissi, 91 per cent.	Rs.	30-8 per candy
Club, No. 1	„	29 „
Hard, Red	„	24 „

FREIGHTS.—The market has been quiet but steady during the week and there has been only a moderate enquiry. A relatively Genoa was done in a ready Steamer at 11s. and Hull was booked at 12s. Business was done for Dunkirk at 12s. 6d. and a Humburg at 13s. for this month, and 13s. 6d. open port for October January February was booked at 14s.
The following charters are reported,

S. S. Khalif, September-October ... at 13s. 3d.
S. S. Taunton, October ... at 3s. 6d. 1pp,
S. S. Ilford, October ... at 13s. 6d. 1pp,
S. S. Warrior, November ... at 13s. 9d. 1pp.

EXCHANGE.—The market has ruled even firmer than before, but, owing to holidays, the volume of business is small. Discount in London has moved up to four per cent. for three and six months' bills. Here Banks will make no concessions on ls. 4 9-32d. September and ls. 4 5-16d. later for three months' sight Credits, and 5-32d. more for six months' sight. Bank wire has been done at ls. 4 1-16d. for ready, and is going begging forward at this price. In Calcutta the position is as firm as here, and Banks are refusing to buy without cover. This is directly the opposite to what generally obtains at this season of the year. Councils sold at last week's prices, and sold well. The Secretary of State is fast getting into a very strong position.

LIABILITIES.			Rs.
Public Deposits	...	...	7,83 901 Increase.
Other Deposits	...	...	4,57,701 Increase.
Sundries	...	...	2 828 Decrease.
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	...	...	81,254 Decrease.
Other Authorized Securities	...	...	8,93,097 Increase.
Credits on Securities	...	...	5,08,780 Decrease.
Loans do.	...	...	1,85,089 Increase.
Bills discounted & purchased	...	...	6,51,018 Increase.
Balance with other Banks	...	...	3,407 Increase.
Sundries	...	...	22,709 Increase.
Cash	...	...	72,591 Increase.

The Bank of Bengal Weekly Cash Balance is eight lakhs and the Bank rate is unaltered at 3 per cent per annum. The Bank of Bombay rate also remains unchanged at 3 per cent. per annum.
The mail of the 4th September brings £20,000 silver and £50,000 gold and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	15,63,000
Bombay	„	5,70,000
Madras	„	12,70,000
	Rs.	34,00,000

The mail of the 11th September brings £100,000 silver and £ 30,000 gold and the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	Rs.	24,70,000
Bombay	„	20,10,000
Madras	„	9,30,000
	Rs	53,00,000

The mail of the 18th September brings £60,000 silver and £20,000 gold and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	30,80,000
Bombay	„	10,50,000
Madras	„	2,50,000
	Rs.	43,80,000

At the weekly allotment of Council Bills on Wednesday last 43·20 lakhs were given at ls. 4 1-16d. The minimum rate received 12 per cent. Extra allotments on Calcutta were made of 40 lakhs at ls. 4 1-16d. Transfers to the amount of 6·80 lakhs were allotted at ls. 4 1-16d. The total amount sold during the week was 60·20 lakhs, and the amount to be allotted next week remains at 50 lakhs.
GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The movements in Government Paper during the week have not been very great. At the beginning of the week paper for the settlement was being dealt in at about 99, but the market gradually hardened until 99 1-4 was touched. Rates might have been maintained at [illegible] given a higher level, but the news has arrived [illegible] important resignations in the cabinet, and [illegible] had a depressing effect on the market. We believe that business has passed to-day as low as 99 1-16 for 2nd October delivery, but at the close the position is better at 99 1-8 buyers for the settlement. The New Bombay Port Trust Loan of some 16 lakhs has been successfully floated to-day at a minimum rate of 103 7-16. This is regarded as very satisfactory, and is better than many good judges expected.

		Repayable.	Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	...	1923	102
4 per cent „ „	...	1930	103
4 per cent „ „	...	1933	103
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	...	1923	103
4 per cent „ „	...	1940	103
5 per cent „ „	...	Tansa	117
5 per cent „ „	...	Sanitary	115
4 per cent Bo. Impvmt Trust	...	1959	101
4 per cent „ „	...	1963	101-8

Prices of Bullion:—
English Bar Silver, ex-duty, ready Rs.
Do. do. 1st Settlement „
Do. do. 2nd do. „
English Bar Gold, ready „

COALS.—Market quiet. Sales reported of ready Deshergar at Rs. 12, and of Jardine Navigation to end year at Rs. 10-8.
SHARES.—The market is steady and specially Mill shares have improved in prices. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at 1267 1-2. Bank of Bengal at Rs. 1225 and Commercials are week at Rs. 40. In Mill shares, Centrals are steady at Rs. 1770, Chinas have improved to Rs. 690. Currimbhais to Rs. 740. City of Bombay are quiet at Rs. 700. Connoughts are steady at Rs. 390. Coorla Mill shares have advanced to Rs. 575. Colaba Land and Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 420. Standards are quiet at Rs. 340 and Davids at Rs. 270. Framjee petits have changed hands at Rs. 700. Howard and Bullough are steady at Rs. 360. James Greaves are in demand at Rs. 300. Jamshed are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 102-1-2. Hindoostan Mill shares are steady at Rs. 425. Western Indias at Rs 360. LakhmidasMill shares have declined to Rs. 400 Manokji Petits have jumped up to Rs. 2420 cum. dividend. Morarjees have advanced to Rs. 1775 and Solahpurs to Rs. 1225. Kohinoors have come down to Rs. 360. Queen Mill shares are steady at Rs. 603. Sassoon cotton Mill shares at Rs 760 and Sasoon silk Mill shares at Rs. 540. Swadeshis have changed hands at 837 1-2. In miscellaneous list Alcocss are unchanged at Rs. 257. Badham at Rs. 151. Bombay Burmahs at Rs. 6775. Quarter shares have changed hands at Rs 1715. Bombay Flours are unchanged at Rs 925 exdividend. and Delhi Flours at Rs. 175, ex-dividend Port Canninge at Rs. 462 1-2. Treachers at Rs. 540. Kemps have changed hands at Rs. 266. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad Prantej are quiet a Rs. 500. and Tapti Valley Rs.440. In Press shares Hingolees have changed hands at Rs1 78 3-4 cum-dividend. Mofussils at and about Rs 590. New Berars have declined to Rs. 560, and New Indians to Rs, 156 1-4. The rest of the Companies are all unchanged at previous quotations.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, SEPT 18.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.				ls. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand				ls. 4 1-16d
Credit Bills	3 Months Sight			A...ls. 4 9-32d.
	6	do	do	...ls. 4 7-16d
French Francs	6	do	do	..... 170 3-4
Marks	3	do	do	..... 138 1-2
Hongkong	30	Days'	Sight	 134
Shanghai	30	do	do	 186
Japan	30	do	do	..... 151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. tone steady.

Cash	...	... Rs. 99·3
1st Settlement	...	... „ 99·2

Money Market, Tone quiet.
BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 20th Aug	3	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 23rd Aug	3	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 23rd July	4	do.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone quiet.
Estimated sales ..... 8,000 Bales.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·71	5·41	5·32	5·29
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged	unchanged
Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apl-May
5·27	5·26	5·25	5·25
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged	unchanged

COTTON.—The local market is steady, and prices unchanged with little business passing.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales
Receipts for the week	5,408
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 17th Sept.	2,478,376
Shipments for the week, to Europe	4,884
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	218
Total	5,102
Shipments from 1st October to 17th Sept.	
Europe	1,003 927
Japan	384,456
China	27,801
Coast Ports	12,850
Total	1,429,034
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	2,414
China, Japan and Coast Ports	18,700

Week's Receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seed.

Cotton	5,408 bales
Wheat	93,733 cwts
Linseed	19,947 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	35,010 „
Gingellyseed	1 015 „
Poppyseed	4,972 „
Groundnuts	1,233 „
Casterseed	60,240 „
Rice	46,821 „
Myrabollams	6,012 „
Cottonseed	48,995 „

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger ..... Nil.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	89
3 per cent. Rentes	96 1-2 ex
3 1-2 per cent, Sterling Loan	105 1-2
3 1-2 per cent, Rupee Papers	66 3-16
Bar Silver	26 1-2

The sum about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.
The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £31,30,0,0 Unchanged Public Deposits £ 7,100,000 Decrease £103,000; Other Deposits £37,200,000, Decrease £1,560,000 Other Securities £21,700,00, Decrease £ 230,000; Notes and Gold £2,100,000, Increase £830,200. The Banks Reserve is 56 per cent. of the Liabilities.

CHILDREN'S BALL AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 15th.

Viceregal Lodge has never looked prettier than yesterday afternoon when it was the scene of the long looked-forward to children's Fancy Dress Ball. The event was originally to have taken place on 31st August, but havd to be postponed owing to the illness of one of the hostesses little Hon. Irene Curzon, who is now all right again and looked sweet with her Tiny sister, helping Lady Curzon, to welcome the guests. Everybody had a present and every body had a good time at the dance which will be remembered by a whole generation of Simla children.
The following are a few of the more noticeable of the costume that were worn:—

The Hon. Irene Curzon	French Marquise
The Hon Cynthia Curzon	do
Miss Muriel Stratton	Duchess of Devonshire,
Miss Dorothy Maxwell	Gaius borough's
Miss Marion Pinhey	Cherry Ripe
Miss Violet Pinhey	Le Fouguedour
Master Kenneth Pinhey	Violet Fairy
Miss Ruby Cruickshank	Highlander
Miss Dorothy Tooky	Bell of New York
Miss Ruth Edwards	Little Puritan
Miss Betty Baker	Flower Girl
Miss Nancy Atkinson	Kate Greenaway
Miss M. Ruttigan	Polly
Miss M Lee Horwood	My Lady Turquoise
Miss J Lee Horwood	Starlight
Master Ralph Gamble	Spanish Dancing Girl
Miss Kathleen Gamble	Yeoman
Master S. Stewart	Russian Peasant
Miss Girlie James	Little Boy Blue
Miss Louise Rainsford	Maid of the Mill
Miss Doreen Kenny	Shamrock
Master Joe Kenny	Beauty and the Blast
Miss Bessie Lewis	Buttercups and daisies
Miss Myrtle Bamber	Early Victorian
Miss Connie Lee Harwood	As Oil Picture
Master Ray Lee Harwood	Cherry Ripe
Miss N Cable	Stuart Princess
Miss Muriel Ronaldson	Arlie
Miss Irene Ronaldson Clark	Henrietta Maria
Miss Angel Thomson	Polish Hussar
Miss Lovedoy Thomson	Cupid
Master Billy Gough	Warden of the Tower
Miss Stella Mccracken	Zuleiba
Miss May Mitchell	Bopbop
Miss J Lillian Harrison	Old-fashioned Girl
Miss Marjory Harrison	Doctor of Music
Miss Dorothy Harrison	In orgable
Jasper Nicolls	Jack the Grant Killer
Willie Kennedy	Jennesse Doree
Miss Grace Keenedy	do
Charley McConaghey	White Courtier
Charlie Turner	Courtier
Cecil Coleman	A Page
Percy Gilbert	Pasanpani
Miss Peggy Miller	Fairy forget me not
Miss Margaret Grover	15th Century
John Grover	18th Century
John Webber	Barrister
Miss Margery Webber	Marquerite
Master B Carthen Yorstoun	Grenadier of George I
Miss Jean Liddell	Golden Butterfly
Miss Gwendolen Vaughan	Italian Peasant
Jack Vaughan	Pierrot
Miss Dulce Hazel Kennedy	Duckling
Miss Denise Dane	Snowdrop
Miss Rose	Shepherdess
Miss Emma Rose	Golden Butterfly
Miss Enid Rose	Miss Muffitt
Miss Sylvia Gobard	Forget me not Fairy
Miss Daisy Gatacre	Zingara
Miss Iris Garcette	Elaine
Miss Esmee Preston	White China
Master Birdwood	Kate Greenaway boy
Miss Kitty Walker	Kate Greenaway Girl
Master Cyril Deonys	Dick Whittington
Master Muspratt Williams	King Charles
Miss Muspratt Willi

IT IS NOT THE CASE

that

A PROTECTIVE TARIFF

has been demanded by North Country Constituencies IN ENGLAND in order to protect themselves AGAINST COMPETITION FROM US.

—

The large number of English Orders which reach us for our Suitings, Costume Materials, Cashmeres, and Fine Woollen Goods might, however, almost lead one to believe that the report above referred to was based on fact.

BESIDES FINE MATERIALS

We manufacture immense quantities of Blankets both equal to the best English (but cheaper) and ordinary Coarse Cloths, Horse Blankets, Servants' Clothing, Hosiery, and Servants' Blankets.

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We sell only our own manufactures and make all descriptions of WOOLLEN GOODS.

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SAMPLES FREE.

—

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,

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NOTICE.

IF this should meet the eye of WILLIAM LAWRENCE, the son of ARTHUR and HARRIET LAWRENCE, firework maker, Liverpool, who sailed from Liverpool some 30 years ago, SISTER LUCY would be thankful to receive any news.

She heard rumours that he had married a Black Lady and built the "Bombay Theatre," she also heard that he died some 18 years ago, but no proof of it to hand. Apply Box No. 895 A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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Walking, Riding, Driving, Cycling, Hunting, Polo, Pigsticking, Shooting, &c., &c.

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CAPITAL.....£1,000,000

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LOW RATES, LIBERAL TERMS, LARGEST SECURITY.

This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to insure Europeans resident in India.

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JUST in Stock the following HIGH CLASS TOBACCO and CIGARETTES:—

		Rs. a.
Craven Mixture, mild	per ¼ lb. tin	1 8
Guards do. full	do.	1 12
Hankey's do. medium	do.	2 0
Ardath do. in three grades	do.	1 6
Astorias (Ardath Co's)	per tin of 50	2 4
State Express do.	do.	1 8
Three Castles, Gold Tipped	do.	1 8

Many Brands besides the above.

NEW REDUCED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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Pianos by the above well-known Makers may be obtained for Cash or on the Hire System under which, by the payment of a fixed amount monthly, slightly in excess of the ordinary charge for simple hire, the Instrument becomes the property of the Hirer on the completion of twelve or twenty-four payments, as the case may be.

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Ask one of the 250 pupils for an introduction if you want to become a pupil this month at the Head Studio for Rs. 30 for full course.

The Head Studio will henceforth be for training of pupils to act as TUTORS, EXAMINERS, and REPORTERS, and will at all times be conducted by Mr. WARWICK PEELE.

A special "pacing" Machine for 60, 120, 200, words a minute is now being used, by the pupils. From the first of October "new matter" will be given hourly for verbatim pupils.

A GOLD MEDAL will be contested for on the 1st January next, by the pupils of the Head Studio. A Gentleman of high position in Bombay will be invited to give a ten minutes Speech.

A Central branch will be opened at 53, Esplanade Road (near the Paper Currency), on the 1st. of October, and will be conducted by a Staff of specially trained Examiners. The Fees will be Rs. 21 for 21 lessons, viz: Rs 2 for the 1st. lesson, and so on by instalments.

Those pupils who enrol at this branch during the month of October will have the privilege of competing for a cash Prize of Rs 100, and for positions on the staff at the Studios.

(See Circular for particulars.).

DR. MACINN SAYS—

If a man suffers with nerve-vital debility, weakness or incapability, he becomes discontented, unhappy, and loses the energy and push so necessary to success in life; that lost or failing vitality causes untold misery to both married and single men. By his scientific exclusive methods of treatment he guarantees a cure and restoration to health and vigour. Age or cause no impediment. No failures. 30 years' experience. All special complaints, Blood, Skin, Bladder, Kidneys, Hydrocele, Rupture, Varicocele, Piles, etc., treated with skill and success by Dr. MACINN, M.D., L.M.C., L.S.B., M.E., U.S.A. Registered and licensed by Medical Board of United States Government. Successful cures by correspondence. All letters answered, Strictest confidence. Address: J. A. MACINN, M.D., 5½, Park Street, CALCUTTA.

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Kulu Apples, As. 12 per dozen.
Peaches and Sweetlimes, As. 12 per dozen.
Pista Nuts, As. 15 per lb.
Plantains Yellow, As. 4 per dozen.
Dairy Butter, As. 10 per lb.
Lipton Tea, Red Label, As. 11 per lb.
Pears' Soap, As. 12½ per box.
Hare Brushes, As. 7 each.
Leather Handle Whip, As. 14 each.
Grey Note Paper and Envelopes, As. 3 per 100.
Office Envelopes, Re. 1-6 per 1,0.0.

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They are soft, cool, and washing, and are best suited for rough wear. If you have not please write for Samples to

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ONE of the First Steps on the part of the British Government in regard to the Schools of the New Colony has been the selection of Pianos to be shipped to South Africa. The first 100 Pianos will be despatched by Messrs. JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS, Ld., early in January, 1903.

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The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS:—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,000,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8½" by 5½," and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable commercial assistant, he can do so for the modest outlay of two rupees."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Sutherland 2,277 tons, Captain A Wallace arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 7th September with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Herburz, 3,337 tons, Captain L Muller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney 29th July, with a general cargo.

THE French Mail steamer Oceanien, 2,103 tons, Captain E Guionnett, sailed yesterday for Australia, &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Maria Valerie, 2,618 tons, Captain P Berberovich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 7th September, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Thea Bondels, Mr H E Fenn, Mr Eugen Raddaty, Mr and Mrs Lintott and infant, Mr A Romer, and Mr Robert Granich Stadten.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Clive.....Comdr Beauchamp.....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr A J G Pitfard.....R I Marine
R I M S Canning...Lt Vale.....R I M
H M S Redbreast ...Quayle.....Royal Navy
Investigator.....Comdr T H Deming.....R I M
Torpedo Boat No. 100.....
Do No 102.....
Do No 103.....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 18.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination Date.	Agent
Deutschland by	768	Naooda		The Captain
Elliota	1491	Forbes		M M & Co
Cuina	1464	Kirkham		M M & Co
Byculla	1045	Macgregor		M M & Co
Aden (ship)	705	Lopiopo		Captain
Shannoor	2198	Rantin	Cochin	T & E Tajbhoy
Baroona	2194	Hill		M M & Co
Ocara	2434	Tounson		M M & Co
Shundara	2216	Forbes		M M & Co
Kohinoor	1935	Mackinnon		P M & Co
N Mahmud by		Gadora		Captain
Kerella	1468	Hodgson	P Gulf	M M & Co
Bengal	2757	Phillips	China	P & O Co
Joseric	3113	Shotton		W & A G & Co
Laughauk	2186	Rout		W & A G & Co
Hilarius	1993	Sergeant	Antwerp	J M & Co
Huzara	1439	Sharpe		M M & Co
Ula	3125	Stolo		M M & Co
Peninsular	2219	Cubitt		P & O Co
Sirdhana	2274	Robinson		M M & Co
Muttra	2285	Seddon	Calcutta	M M & Co
Arrayo	2307	Plough		A Yuill & Co
Vauxhall B	2178	Readar		W & A G & Co
Safari	993	Winiker	Zanzibar	A Strandes
Boodana	3141	Radcliffe		M M & Co
Bullimba	1607	MacGregor	P Gulf	M M & Co
Rothill	2201	Dowell		A Montoshoff
Nawab	2041	Corkhill		T M & Co
Damra	762	Rickford		M M & Co
Nasera	912	Mjerlak	P Gulf	B & P S N Co
Sutherland	2277	Wallace		T M & Co
Valetta	2274	Palmer		P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Shirala	3355	Hartley	Berbera	23-9	M M & Co
C	Fullerton	2258	Veale	Dunkirk	29-8	J M & Co
F	Gulf of Trinidad	1653	Hughes	Aden	22-9	B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadurl	823	Fukeera	Karachi	19-9	Shed & Co
Corslant	700	Ismail	G Port	19-9	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	M sea	3791	Ferguson			P & O Co
3	Harburg	3127	Muller	Hamburg	29	Vol Bros
5	Landsend	2157	Hill	Zanzibar, &c	22-9	M M & Co
6	Akbar	1141	Baillwin	Aden	21-9	H C Joosub
8	M Valeria	1618	Berberovich	Trieste	19-9	A Lloyd N Co
9	Worsley Hall	2218	Jones	Karachi	14-9	K N & Jo
10	Kiki Nippon	3391	Kransberger	Kobe	9-9	A L S N Co
12	Arabia	4167	Lesage	London	15-9	P & O Co
13	Delaby	2355	Lyons	Port Said	26-9	Ralli Bros
	Kaisar	314	Tait	Liverpool	30-9	W & A G & Co

MERKWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Nasori.....912 Mylerist.....B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Sutherland s	Wallace	Calcutta, Sept 7
	Harburg s	Muller	Sydney, July 29
	Maria Valeries	Berberovich	Calcutta, Sept 7

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Weissenfels s	Freedman	Hamburg
	Oceanien s	Guionnett	Australia, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Malta, for China, &c.
" Imaul, for Liverpool, Marseilles, &c.
" Kangra, for Persian Gulf, &c.
Ship Norman, Macleod, for Mauritius.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17th.

Clan Livers steamer Clan Buchanan arrived this morning.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kalbia s—58 bales wool Rojoo Sewjee; 150 cwt myrabolams A A Karim and Co; 1,500 cwt myrabolams H Anandrao and Co; 34 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 29 bales wool G Gungadass.

FOR GLASGOW.

Kalbia s—1 bale grey yarn W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—22 cwt ghee M McCausland and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Euterpe s—200 cwt rapeseed W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kalbia s—70 bales cotton Ralli Brothers,

FOR HAMBURG.

Harburg s—1200 cwt oil cake Wade and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Maria Valerie s—1 case tea W H Nobel and Co; 1 case tea Prior de Sion and Co; 1 case tea J Neuberg.

FOR VENICE.

Maria Valerie s—1000 cwt castors oil Ralli Brothers.

FOR ROME.

Banca s—130 bales cotton Tata and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING, B. L. H.

Bombay, 19th September.

For the information of members the New Riding School on the Sea-face, near Marine Lines Station, will be open daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 a.m.

The regular attendance of recruits is particularly requested.

Members are reminded of the ride out next Monday 21st to Mahim Sands. Start 7-15 sharp from Mahalaxmi Station. Train leaves Church Gate Station 6-52 a.m. (Bombay Time).

Dress—Drill order—Hunting Saddles—No Arms.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. L. H.

NOTICE.

Members of the Bo. L. Horse who are participating in the ride out to Mahim Sands on Monday 21st instant, will be permitted to wear the Clawnpore Pigsticking Helmet (Khaki) if they wish to with uniform.

DIVINE SERVICE.

XV. SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 20TH SEPTEMBER.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in C.
Hymns—527, 261, 172, and 32.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by Revd. Fr. Tovey S.S.J.E.
Hymns—430, 431 and 433.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—26 and 27.
Collections are for the additional Clergy Society.
Daily Matins at 8-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(Wauchy Road.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service—(St. Andrew's Church).
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Evening Service Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.
Hymns—217, 223 and 525.
Psalm—67.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Morning Service.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—67 and 116.
Hymns—143, 193 and 8.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion.
Hymns—193, and 260.
11 a.m.—Parade Service.
Hymns—297, and 566.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.
Hymns—154, 453 and 24.

ST. MATHEW'S DAY SEPT. 21.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).—Preacher Rev. Father Tovey.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
10-15 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral)—Preacher Rev. Fr. Nicholson.
Alms for Church Expenses.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
Collections for the Church Expenses and Poor.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

(Apollo Bunder.)

9-45 a.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
11 a.m.—Divine Service.
6 p.m.—Divine Service, Preacher, Rev. L. E. Linzell.
All Seats free and Strangers cordially invited.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—5, 322 and 229.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—247, 221, 438 and 12.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—168, 200, 321, 249 and 326.
4-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—420, 538 and 557.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

(Madras Time.)

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—181, 271 and 27.

WESLEYAN CHURCH,

(Colaba Causeway.)

8 a.m.—Parade Service. Preacher Rev. Edward Gearey.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5-30 to 9-30 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.)
9-30 a.m.—Preacher, Rev. E. Gearey.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
9-30 a.m.—Choral. Preacher—The Rev. A. H. Manning.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong. Preacher—The Rev. A. H. Manning.

ECONOMY

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, 1903.

MOORISH CAPTIVITY.

MR. WALTER B. HARRIS gives in "Blackwood" an interesting account of his captivity with the Moorish rebels during last June. The rebellion, which had been in not very energetic action for over nine months, had resulted in a general state of unrest. Neither the Government nor the Pretender seemed to have settled on any definite plan of action. The army was stationed at Fez, and the Pretender roamed round the districts where the population were most inclined to submit to his authority, occasionally taking a town or village, which he was not always able to retain. Both armies, the Sultan's and the Pretender's, were afraid of each other, and many men transferred their fighting powers from one side to the other without hesitation. Money had been raised in Europe, and with this the Vaziers not only bought great quantities of arms and ammunition, but they profited largely on these purchases. The fact that the throne was in danger, instead of rousing them to patriotic efforts to defend it, only inspired everyone with a desire to turn the unrest to his own advantage as quickly as might be. The Pretender was meanwhile, though not specially active, gaining prestige, and the mountain-tribes between Fez and Tetuan, though without any serious reason for discontent as they seldom paid taxes, and owed a merely nominal allegiance to the Sultan, had joined the Pretender's side. As they are only happy when cattle-lifting, they naturally prefer turbulence, and the rebellion probably suggested unlimited opportunity for what Mr. Harris calls their national sport. They entered with much zeal into the fray, attacked Tetuan unsuccessfully, but carried off 1,500 head of cattle, and did many other desperate deeds with impunity. They committed no outrages on Europeans, for during the rebellion it seemed to be understood that the fight was strictly between Moslems, and that as long as Europeans did not interfere on either side they would not suffer molestation. Of course their cattle and other goods were occasionally carried off, but the robber-bands could not be expected to distinguish ownership in such trifles. One of the most remarkable of the bandits is Mulai Ahmed Raisuli Shereef, and before he took to lawless ways he had been an acquaintance of Mr. Harris's. He early devoted himself to brigandage, and, though captured and imprisoned for several years in the worst of the Moroccan prisons, he resumed highway robbery as a profession, when he recovered his liberty. He terrorised the Gharbiya district, killing, robbing, levying blackmail and wreaking private vengeance on those who offended him. His were no half-measures nor was he a chivalrous robber. The rebellion came as a convenient shelter for this bandit's enormities and he turned it to marvellous account. The non-success of a too-daring attempt on a walled town suggested to him the advisability of retiring to his native village, Zinat, two hours' ride from Tangier. There he remained comparatively quiet, only indulging in petty cattle-stealing, and, though the Government had its eye on him, he was not attacked for a time and imagined himself safe.

The Sultan's troops, hearing that Zinat was almost deserted on June 15th, determined to attack next day, which they did, burning much of the village but not killing more than one man. The smoke of the fires brought back the tribes, who soon swarmed into Zinat. Mr. Harris had ridden out with his servant to see the engagement of which he had heard, and as he drew near shots were fired and bullets whizzed round him. He first turned away, but, the shots ceasing, he rode back and soon perceived a group of mountaineers waving to him to stop. He obeyed and awaited the approach of two of the men. He recognised these and they knew quite well who Mr. Harris was. They expressed a desire on the part of the Aujira tribe to discover the reason of that morning's attack. If it were solely against Raisuli the mountain tribes would return to their hills and not trouble more. But if the Government troops had meant to attack the tribes then they would defend themselves as they well knew how. It was suggested that Mr. Harris might ascertain these points from Government as if a tribesman were sent to Tangier he might be imprisoned. This demand seemed reasonable, and Mr. Harris, who must have felt on safe ground in undertaking diplomatic arrangements, having been attached to Sir Arthur Nicholson's mission to Morocco previously, promised to take the message and send an answer. Another mountaineer now appeared and invited him to the hill where the tribesmen were assembled in order to get the message direct from higher authority. Nothing suspecting, Mr. Harris moved on. To reach the hill he had to go through an oleander thicket in full bloom, whence he emerged to find himself surrounded by forty or fifty wild beings, many of whose rifles were aimed straight at him. With admirable presence of mind and self-command he seems to have tried to treat the affair as a joke. He rode on with his mountaineer escort towards the hill. He knew he was caught in what might prove to be a death-trap, but he fell in with the designs of his captors so far as going to Zinat and sitting under a tree among the tribesmen. He admits that he was treated then with civility though later he suffered many things. Raisuli hearing of the capture, sent for the prisoner. Mr. Harris found the bandit in his village garden with the headmen of neighbouring tribes, and had to listen to the account of the morning's engagement. Then followed a hostile demonstration which might have gone further than insulting cries and shouts but for Raisuli and his armed men. Mr. Harris was hustled for safety into a dark room in Raisuli's house. No pleasant sight met his eyes, for a recently-mutilated corpse was his companion, but ominous as this must have seemed to the prisoner, he pulled himself together and looked the situation in the face. He was at the mercy of lawless tribesmen, enraged by the burning of their village and the looting of their cattle, and the whole district was in rebellion. He had, it is true, influential friends who would be active in his behalf; he was familiar with the language and character of the tribesmen, and knew many of them personally. He might hope that he might be held to ransom, but was ignorant of the reason for his capture and only learned it later from Raisuli. This chieftain's sole hope was in the Pretender, for, the Sultan's authority once re-established, his capture and punishment was certain. As long as an English prisoner was in his hands, the attack of the morning would not be renewed, for it would certainly mean that Mr. Harris would be put to death. He was a hostage, and his fate depended on the discretion of the Sultan and the diplomacy of his British friends.

Sir Arthur Nicholson, who heard a rumour of his capture, sent a messenger to Zinat to verify the news. Mr. Harris was allowed to explain his position by letter to the British Minister, who then used his influence with the Moorish authorities to refrain from all action, and to leave all negotiations in his hands. He obtained the assistance of the Shereef of Wazan, a descendant of the Prophet, who has most religious influence over the Moorish tribes; and it took all the ingenuity and tact of these two friends to overcome the many obstacles to Mr. Harris's release. The demands of the tribesmen began with a request that all Englishmen employed at the Moorish Court should be withdrawn, and then that all rebel tribal prisoners in the hands of the Moorish Government should be released; and finally they asked for sixteen specific Moorish prisoners in exchange for Mr. Harris. This arrangement was finally agreed to. But many delays occurred before the exchange was carried out. A new Pretender arose, and entered into correspondence with the mountaineers, who began to think that they could drive a better bargain by hiding their prisoner. The Anjira tribe, who were very friendly to Mr. Harris, demanded he should be handed over to them. They surrounded Raisuli's house and threatened him with arrest or death if the prisoner was not given up. Mr. Harris was whipped off to the Anjira Mountains, where these tribesmen lived, and he seems to have enjoyed the twelve days he spent with them. Hitherto he had been badly housed, badly fed, unwashed, and in danger at any time of meeting the same fate as another captive whose ghastly remains they took him gaily to see as a warning. The change to his new retreat was an immense relief. He was given a fresh meal of milk and figs on arrival and allowed to bathe in a stream, to have clean linen and bedding, and treated with the greatest civility. The country was very beautiful, and he could stroll about, with the tribesmen on guard indeed, but friendly, and enjoy with them the music of the country and see the graceful Tetuan girl move in the Moorish dance. In fact life was not utterly wretched for the captive while Sir Arthur Nicholson was awaiting the return of his couriers, who went on to Fez on foot to get the Sultan's authority for the release of the sixteen prisoners. When these were known to reach Tangier, one more determined effort of the Shereef of Wazan obtained the release of Mr. Harris, and he made rather a triumphal progress from the Anjira mountains to Tangier. He was halted three miles away from that town near his own house, and here he had to await the arrival of the sixteen miserable rebels who were considered his equivalent. There, his adieus made to his numerous friends among his captors, he rode home, the Shereef handing him over, formally, an hour later to the British Minister. Mr. Harris was lucky in thus happily terminating his captivity. That morning ride and his subsequent hearkening to the voice of the messenger who invited him to come into the power of the wily mountaineers gave him an experience which, as correspondent to the "Times," must have been invaluable, and he will probably not consider three weeks' imprisonment, though accentuated by hourly anxiety as to his ultimate fate, too high a price to pay for fame.

THE CABINET SPLIT.

SINCE the memorable debates on the Finance Bill during May and June, following upon the famous speech in which Mr. Chamberlain put forward his fiscal proposals, it has been clear that Mr. Balfour's first Cabinet contained the elements of its own destruction. The time for resignations came immediately; it appeared that there was a strong divergence of opinion among Ministers on a question of policy. But there was legislation to be carried through, notably the Irish Land Bill, and there was an understanding to create no vacancies in the Cabinet until the close of the session. The fiscal "inquiry" appears to have been devised as a method of tiding over the period of suspension, and in the interval the mental attitudes of Ministers have undergone some interesting changes. Mr. Ritchie, the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, who in June declared himself a convinced Free Trader and accepted the device of an inquiry because he believed the result would confirm his opinion that Mr. Chamberlain's scheme would be detrimental to the Empire, still holds those views. Three months ago he declared that he could be no party to such a policy; and he abides by his word in retiring from the Ministry. But though the leader of the Free Traders in the Cabinet has not modified his fiscal faith, nor changed his attitude towards tariff reform, the educative influences at work during the past few months have modified the ideas of the Prime Minister and of Mr. Chamberlain. From the state in which he possessed no "settled convictions" Mr. Balfour has emerged to some sort of economic creed. But it is not the particular brand which Mr. Chamberlain believes to be necessary for the salvation of the Empire. The Prime Minister has apparently no faith in Protection—he recognises its "great evils;" he discards the idea of preferential tariffs within the British Empire, or at any rate has decided that they are inexpedient at this stage in its history; and all he chooses to assert is the need for fiscal reform to enable Britain to retaliate upon foreign nations who impose duties upon her goods. This is a measure of self-defence. Mr. Balfour calls it using fiscal inducements which other nations will understand. Mr. Ritchie and the Free Traders must regard it as a departure from the policy of the last fifty years. But Mr. Chamberlain's scheme for drawing closer the bonds of Empire finds no place in the Premier's statement of how far fiscal reform may now go. The Imperial Zollverein is no part of Mr. Balfour's programme, and as it was upon preferences within the Empire that Mr. Chamberlain threw down the gage which has disrupted the Unionist Party there is no longer any place for him in the cabinet of a Minister who has inscribed another policy on his banners. Mr. Balfour has left open the possibility of a future combination in which he and the late Colonial Secretary may figure, but for the present it was necessary to clear the air. The fight has now to come. Mr. Chamberlain has been preparing for it ever since he startled the nation with his first speech on the subject this year. As his letter to the Prime Minister shows, he will now attempt by a campaign, recalling the famous agitations led by Mr. Gladstone, to convert the country to his way of thinking: And it may be that he will succeed in producing such a change of feeling that he will be carried back to power on a wave of popular enthusiasm. But the signs, so far, are ominous. The agitation already aroused by his proposals has compelled him to recede from one position and another. He sees that the British people will not consent to have their food taxed in the interests of the colonies nor will they agree to any proposition which implies a taxation of the raw material on which English industries depend. But to his main proposal of a fiscal system, which he believes will promote a closer union between Britain and her colonies and check the growing tendencies towards separation, he still adheres. To the advocacy of that cause he now commits himself, and at the same time launches the country upon a struggle of the utmost importance in its history and fraught with the gravest effects upon its future. The portfolios resigned by Mr. Chamberlain, Lord George Hamilton, and Mr. Ritchie will be temporarily allocated to other hands, but the new situation now created has precipitated the inevitable appeal to the country. In the present state of public feeling and amid dissension among the Unionists, the immediate result of the elections may be the return of a Liberal majority which cannot have any permanence in view of the great cleavage of parties which will exhibit itself as Mr. Chamberlain's campaign progresses.

THE SAND-HILLS AT KARACHI.

BUT for the all-pervading sand, which has threatened to cut off all approaches, the pretty and salubrious little suburb of Clifton would doubtless have become the sanitarium of Karachi. The sand-hills, however, have more than once entirely overwhelmed the approach roads, and at the present time there is considerable danger that the process will be repeated. An explanation of the causes which have given rise to this state of affairs and the suggestion of a possible remedy is therefore of general interest. Mr. R. D. Oldham, of the Geological Survey Department, has made the matter the subject of an attractively-written memoir. He points out that it was in 1895 that the sand-hills first began to cause trouble, and by 1898, the approach from Karachi to Clifton which was known as the north approach road was completely blocked up. In 1900 by means of a detour a new road was made, and though there is no immediate danger there is every indication that the sand will also engulf this highway if left to itself. It has been suggested, and indeed this seems to be the general explanation, that the sand-hills were due to the dredging operations in the channel at Karachi. But Mr. Oldham does not favour this much-too-general theory. His explanation is that the sand-hills are due to the closing of the Chinna creek, which was formerly a natural outlet for the tidal scour. When the creek was closed the water and its sandy contents naturally sought a new outlet, and in the preservation of a proper equilibrium the sand drifted rapidly along the coast, and thus we have the present state of things at Clifton. In any case most probably the sand would have found its present resting place, but it is certain that had the Chinna creek been left open the present situation would not have been attained for some years. The first remedy which suggests itself is to stop the progress of the sandy accumulations by means of fences. Various kinds of fences of variable efficiency have been used in other parts of the world, and Mr. Oldham gives some account of these. But he suggests that the most certain remedy is to bind the sand together with vegetable growths. The sand accumulations unfortunately coincided with a period when the neighbourhood of Karachi had received practically no rain. Consequently the region has assumed a desert-like appearance and all vegetation has left it. Given sufficient, moisture there is a plant which combats to a very great extent the mobile propensities of the sand; and this plant,—the goat's-foot creeper—was planted in the sand-hills years ago. But Mr. Oldham points out that this is not naturally a desert plant, and that it could be well replaced by the grasses which thrive in sandy wastes, and which by their long roots effectually bind the soil. He suggests that these grasses should be liberally sown on the sand-hills, and that, in time of drought by judicious watering, an effort should be made to secure their proper development. There is no doubt that were this suggestion followed neither the time nor the money spent upon it would be wasted.

EUROPE EDUCATION IN INDIA.

THE Viceroy's pronouncement on the subject of improved educational facilities for the domiciled European and the Eurasian communities in India will be generally welcomed. Rightly or wrongly the impression has gained ground that Government were less disposed to assist the educational advancement of these communities than that of other sections of the people in India, and the peculiar disabilities imposed upon persons of European descent brought up in the country have helped to strengthen by the impression of Government neglect which His Excellency tells us is unfounded. It is satisfactory to note, however, that something is to be done to increase the efficiency of the European schools and to improve the standard of the instruction they offer. A new educational Code has been devised and appears to mark a great advance on the Code which it supersedes. Then there are to be special Provincial Inspectors for the European schools. A training College for teachers is to be established at Allahabad and the students qualifying for entrance there will receive pecuniary assistance from Government. The great need for efficient teachers will be thus supplied, while it is also proposed to raise salaries with a view of getting more teachers from Home. An increase of scholarships and an improvement in regard to the rules by which the schools sending up students for departmental examinations are tied to particular courses of study are also among the reforms proposed. The new scheme is attractive and the domiciled Anglo-Indian communities will probably admit that His Excellency is entitled to congratulate himself

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SPLIT IN THE CABINET.

BREAK-UP ON TARIFF REFORM.

THREE MINISTERS RESIGN.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S WITHDRAWAL:

WHY HE RETIRES.

THE COMING STRUGGLE.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17, 8-20 P. M.

His Majesty the King is at present at Balmoral and it is, therefore, unlikely that any official notification of resignations in the Cabinet will be made for some days.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17, 9-55 P. M.

Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Ritchie; and Lord George Hamilton have resigned their seats in the Cabinet.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

Mr. Chamberlain writing to Mr. Balfour on the 9th instant said he recognised that, owing to the Liberal leader's rejection of all enquiry and to the unscrupulous use of the "dear loaf" cry, he saw no hope at present of successfully pressing the question of preference for the Colonies.

He suggests that Mr. Balfour should limit the present policy of the Government to a reform, enabling us to retaliate on foreign countries refusing equitable reciprocity, a reform in favour of which popular feeling is strong.

Nevertheless he cannot himself accept the exclusion of so important a part of his political programme and therefore he resigns, believing he can best promote the cause he has at heart outside the Cabinet.

He proposes to devote himself to popularising the principles of Imperial union which he is convinced is essential to our future welfare and prospetity, and he thinks he can do this with absolute loyalty to the general policy of Mr. Balfour's Government.

Mr. Balfour in replying on the 16th instant said he reluctantly accepted Mr. Chamberlain's resignation, and he agrees that public opinion is not ripe for a preference involving the taxation of food. Mr. Chamberlain, he says, is therefore right in advising that that reform should not be held indissolubly connected with the other reforms which he believed the country was prepared to consider without prejudice.

Mr. Balfour in a postscript says he is gratified to learn that Mr. Austen Chamberlain is willing to remain in the Ministry.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

BULGARIA AND THE POWERS.

NOTES FROM AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

WARLIKE FEELING IN SOFIA.

KASTORIA IN FLAMES.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

In accordance with the Austro-Russian proposal mentioned in the telegram of the 8th instant, Germany in a note to Bulgaria declares that the latter cannot expect help from any quarter in the event of a war with Turkey, and assures Bulgaria that the Austro-Russian reforms will be enforced.

Austria has notified Bulgaria that if she is powerless to prevent the passage of bands across the frontier Austria and Russia will charge Turkey to exercise her rights in defending her territory and maintaining internal order.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

There is warlike excitement at Sofia owing to freshly-heated reports of frightful and indiscriminate massacres in the town of Kastoria which is now burning.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

THE EMPEROR AND THE ARMY.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, who has recently visited Budapest to endeavour to solve the paralysing political crisis there due to the Hungarians' insistence upon the introduction of Hungarian emblems and words of command in the Army, has issued an Army Order emphatically refusing to permit any change in the Army.

ST. ANDREW'S ELECTION.

A LIBERAL GAIN.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

The election for St. Andrew's to replace Mr. H. Torrens Anstruther, who has been appointed a director of the Suez Canal Company, has resulted in the return of Mr. Ellice, the Liberal candidate, by a majority of 36 over Mr. Thomson, the Unionist candidate. The polling was: Ellice (Liberal) 1324 votes and Thomson (Unionist 1288 votes,

This is a Liberal gain.

THE KING AT BALMORAL.

His Majesty the King has accepted the resignations of Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Ritchie, and Lord George Hamilton.

PRESS OPINIONS.

The "Daily Telegraph" says the general impression in official circles is that Mr. Austen Chamberlain will succeed Mr. Ritchie as Chancellor of the Exchequer and that Mr. Brodrick will succeed Lord George Hamilton as Secretary of State for India, while Lord Milner is mentioned as the possible successor to Mr. Chamberlain.

Several papers mention Lord Selborne in connection with the Colonial Secretaryship.

Several papers dwell upon the evidence contained in the correspondence and say that Mr. Balfour's policy is intended to pave the way for Mr Chamberlain. They fear or rejoice according to the Party they represent that this may ruin all prospects of the restoration of harmony in the Unionist Party on the basis of Mr. Balfour's pamphlet.

The "Morning Post" and "Daily Telegraph" anticipate that Mr. Chamberlain's resignation will be followed by a strong revulsion in his favour.

Several papers are surprised at the non-resignation of the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Balfour of Burleigh remaining in the Cabinet.

The resignations of certain members of the Cabinet explain themselves by the fact that Mr. Balfour's policy goes too far for Free Traders and not far enough for Mr. Chamberlain.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

MR. BRODRICK TO SUCCEED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

The report that Mr. Brodrick will take over the Secretaryship of State for India is well accredited.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

The Emperor of Germany has arrived at Pleass.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PERSIAN GRAND VIZIER RESIGNS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

The Grand Vizier of Persia has resigned.

[The office of Sadi Azum, or Grand Vizier of Persia has been twice vacant since November 1896. Since August 11th, 1898 it has been held by Mirza Asghar Khan, Amin as Sultan, with the title of Atabak Azam. Speaking of this official in his work on Persia, Lord Curzon said: "He is a young man of now (1891) only 34 years of age, who, without the advantages of noble birth, has by his dash and ability, won for himself the foremost position in Persia, and in 1889 accompanied the Shah on his European tour as the most important personage after his royal master. The grandson of an Armenian, and the son of an official who was originally 'abdar' (the 'cup-bearer' of Nehemiah, I, 11; the chief-butler of Genesis I. I) to the Shah on his travelling and hunting excursions, but who subsequently rose to high favour and office, the Amir-es-Sultan now writes in his own person the Ministries of the Interior, Court, Customs, and Treasury, besides being Administrator of the Mint and Governor of the Persian Gulf Ports. He is also practically Foreign Minister as well. I met him several times, and was favourably impressed with his intelligence, energy, and seeming force of character. His appearance is prepossessing he has a frank and attractive manner, and he talks with ease, rapidity and emphasis. Having like all Persian officials of high rank attained a very large fortune, partly inherited, partly acquired, he inhabits a fine residence in the capital. He makes no concealment, at any rate, to English ears of liberal and Anglophile sympathies, and spoke to me with the utmost freedom about the politics of the country. He said that what had struck him most in England was the wealth of the nobility where each was a kingthe education of the people, where all could philosophise, and the density of the population where every village was a town and every town a city. Upon his return to his native country the sight of the Persian roads had almost made him weep, and he considered the introduction of roads and railroads as the best methods of expressing his indebtedness to Europe. He declared that he would like his two sons, the eldest of whom was twelve years of age, to be educated in England, but that their mother would not hear of their leaving the country. We discussed many political questions, to which I will not here refer, but in all of which I was struck by the grasp of the situation and by the ready comprehension of rival designs and standpoints exhibited by the Amin. He has now in the face of continuous intrigues and watchful opposition from the older official school by whom he is regarded as a schemer and an upstart, held his own for several years. His administration has on the whole been marked with ability and success; and if he continues to receive the support of the king, if he can escape the deteriorating contagion of Persian official life, and if he can hold up his head amid the hurricane of intrigue that surges round a leading man in Persia, he may live to be a real benefactor to his country. At the time of going to press, in the winter of 1891-2, his position appears to be still unimpaired, nor does the jealousy of his rivals seem to have shaken the wise confidence of his sovereign.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

The Bombay Mails of the 5th instant arrived at Brindisi on the 17th.

ADEN, SEPTEMBER 18.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Oriental with the homeward Mails of the 12th instant arrived here at 5 a.m., to-day.

THE BAIN CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 18.

The following are the main points in the statement in the Bain Case made by Sir Denzil Ibbetson in the council here to-day. The statement begins with the history of the case and describes Mr. Bain's trial and conviction of simple hurt by the Sessions Judge of Cachar and a jury of five Europeans of whom four were planters of the district. It goes on to say that proceedings were reported to the Government of India in accordance with standing orders which have been in force since 1867. The Government of India regarded as conclusive the unanimous finding of the jury regarding facts, but regarded a sentence of six months imprisonment as inadequate to the offence of which the accused had been found guilty. They therefore addressed the Chief Commissioner of Assam after the concurrence of the Viceroy, who was on tour at the time had been obtained. The Chief Commissioner eventually replied that he was of opinion that the offence demanded a severe sentence; but regarded as a deterrent he thought it is adequate, and on general grounds of expediency he was disinclined to apply for its enhancement. The matter was then again considered by the Government of India, who decided it as most desireable that a charge of grievous hurt should if by law officials advised be further investigated. It was there fore eventually laid before the advocate general, who gave it as his opinion that there were various misdirections of the jury in the trial and that it was desirable to file an appeal in the High Court against the acquittal of the accused of grievous hurt, with the alternative application for enhancement of punishment on the existing convictions of simple hurt. Acting on this advice, which was the sole opinion concerned, an appeal was filed with the result already known to the public. No other instructions from official or unofficial sources were issued. The course of action adopted has been in accordance with recognised departmental procedure with the view of their responsibility entertained by Government and with recommendations of their constitutional adviser in legal matters.

SPLIT IN THE CABINET.

The resignations announced in the Home Cabinet have set a rumour to work regarding a probable recall of Lord Curzon to England. It is of course highly probable that he may be wanted there, but the particular statement which has been made in some quarters to the effect that he is likely to succeed Lord George Hamilton has not received any confirmation at Simla. It would be contrary to precedent to transfer a Viceroy of India direct to the India Office but this does not apply to the colonies; and what remains of Mr. Balfour's Government is so weak in debating talent than it is impossible to overlook a likelihood of an attempt being made to bring so powerful a speaker as Lord Curzon into its ranks.

THEFT BY A RAILWAY DRIVER.

POONA, SEPTEMBER 18.

Mr. Brander, Assistant Collector, gave his decision in the case which one Victor O'Brien, a railway driver is charged with the theft of a rug, table-knife, and a pair of slippers belonging to Mr. Richard Bryant, travelling auditor G. I. P. Railway. Mr. Bryant went to Dhond on a short shooting trip on the 31st ultimo staying there til the evening of the 2nd instant. Mr. Obrien came to Dhond on the evening of the 1st and stayed till the morning of the 2nd, when he, left to take up an appointment on the Madras Railway, as he said he had received a letter from the Locomotive Superintendent of that line. Both parties occupied the waiting room. Mr. Bryant missed things at Dhond and reported the matter to the police, throwing suspition on Mr. Obrien, who was intoxicated while at Dhond and said to be begging money from people there. Mr. Obrien was arrested at Madras on the 8th instant and brought to Poona for trial. Mr. Bryant and his servant swore to the rug being in their possession for about three years and produced a facsimile of the knife to the one stolen. Mr. Obrien claimed the property as his own, contending that the articles were of a description to be had anywhere. The rugs, he said he had purchased in Calcutta and the knife in Bombay. Not that he said would travel with a luggage not his own as he had done.

Knowing consequencies he called no witness. The Magistrate considered the case clear and the identification of the property complete; and, as the accused was caught redhanded in possession of them he accordingly convicted and, sentenced Mr. Ob ien to two months rigorous imprisonment.

THE Maharajah of Kapurthalla was to leave Bombay on Thursday by the Messageries steamer for Hong-Kong. His Highness has lately undergone a severe operation at Mussoorie, from which he has made an excellent recovery, but it is considered that a sea voyage is desirable to restore his health He is therefore leaving for Japan on a four months' tour.

THE Labour party has nominated a local candidate to oppose Mr. Chamberlain. Dr. Jameson has published in the "Times" two letters showing that Cecil Rhodes favoured preferential tariffs. Mr. Rhodes deplored the small view taken by English statesmen. The Duke of Devonshire emphatically contradicts the report of his resignation published in the 'Westminster Gazette." A compromise is probable on the basis of a registration corn tax of 1s. 6d. to 2s. not protective. The working men of Birmingham have met and supported Mr. Chamberlain. The opposition of the co-operative trades unionists is growing in numbers and strength daily.

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS IN INDIA.

PROBLEM OF ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION.

SPEECH BY THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 17.

His Excellency the Viceroy this evening distributed the prizes at the Bishop Cotton School, when His Excellency delivered a speech on the European Education problem in India. In the course of his remarks he said:—"I have frequently pondered over the kind of education that we give to the class of boys of whom I have been speaking, of the difficulties that attend it, and of the supreme responsibility of Government in the matter. Take the problem in its elementary aspects. These are in the main European boys: they are the sons of parents who in all probability received a European education. It is desirable, nay it is essential, that they should do the same If it were not that India is 6,000 miles from England they would for the most part be going to the Grammar schools, the boarding schools, or the public schools of England. Distance and expense, which is the corollary of distance, are the only factors that prevent it. Now these boys are for the most part being trained for employment in this country. It is a natural inclination on the part of sons to follow the professions of their fathers, and if we look to the classes of persons from whom the latter are mainly drawn in the case of the Bishop Cotton School, namely clerks in. Government offices, persons in the employ of Government in the Postal and Telegraphs, in the Military Works and Public Works, in he Supply and Transport Corps, in the Salt and Opium and other subordinate departments, and again Railway employes and commissioned officers in the army and commercial men, we shall at once detect the natural bent of the career of their sons. And thus I am brought to my second point, which is this—that all these boys and young men as they leave this school become in their several walks of life the custodians of precisely the same principles and standards of honour and integrity and manly bearing which we associate with the education that is given in English schools; and they go forth under

A SOLEMN OBLIGATION

to uphold these standards among an alien people and in a foreign land. (Cheers). Ladies and gentlemen, the character of Englishmen is the passport of England in India. It is the regimental flag which flies above the fighting line, and we are all fighting for the betterment of this country—in peace as well as in war. Well, if these schools are to be not only a preparation for employment, but also, as they ought to be, a nursery of national character, then I think you will see that Government cannot afford to look at them with idleness or indifference, but that we must watch them with a very friendly and fatherly eye, because the products whom they turn out are going to be included among the instruments who help to do the work of Government in this country and to sustain or to degrade—God forbid that it should ever be the latter—the priceless heritage of the British name. (Cheers). The next thought that occurs to one is the difficulty that these European schools in India encounter and the countervailing advantages, if there be such, that they enjoy. I have already pointed out that the parents are mostly persons of small means, from which it follows that there are many advantages that they cannot give to their sons. Then, the colleges or schools themselves, as the case may be, cannot look back, as so many English institutions can, upon wealthy founders, upon useful endowments, or upon munificent patrons. They are not old enough to have acquired a tradition, they are scarcely homogeneous enough to produce an "esprit de corps;" there is always the sense, inevitable in a foreign country, that they are not indigenous, born of the soil, but that they are exotics transplanted to a strange land and struggling against an unpropitious environment. Then there is the tremendous and perpetual difficulty, which arises from the same cause, of procuring suitable and well-qualified teachers. These are the

DARKER SIDES OF THE PICTURE.

But there are brighter aspects also. In the first place the boys who are educated here have been born in India, where also their fathers have served, very likely for a life-time, From this connection should spring both a knowledge of the country and a love for it. Next, they have not to learn to accustom themselves when they go forth into the world to a new climate and to unfamiliar surroundings. Thirdly, there are good prospects before them. Not a single lad who is worthy of his salt need despair of getting creditable and remunerative employment. Lastly, in the large atmosphere of this great empire, the greatest experiment in political and administrative science that the world can show, they ought to be free from the petty conventions of a narrower existence and should imbibe generous and noble ideas. These as it seems to me are the merits and drawbacks of European schools in India. I will not be so rash as to decide which of the two preponderates. A little while back I said something about

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF GOVERNMENT

and I wish to revert to that subject. I remember that when, in 1900, I addressed the Anglo-Indian Association in Calcutta, and spoke to them about some of the weaknesses of their position, I was fiercely assailed by the organs of that body as a bitter opponent. This is the oldest fallacy in the world—the theory that the friend who points out your failings is an enemy. Even Job, the most patient of men, occasionally succumbed to it. (Laughter). A year and a half later, in September 1901, we held the Simla Educational Conference at this place, and once again all the people whose life is one long steeplechase of jumping at conclusions about things that they do not know were ready to assail the Government of India for having neglected the interests of European education in this country. I am glad to say that we did nothing of the kind. Amid the various aspects of education in India that we have been examining and analysing for the last five years, none has demanded more exhaustive research or excited warmer sympathy from the Government than the instruction and bringing up of European and Eurasian children in India. (Cheers). We take no credit for our interest. We should be unfit to rule India if we did not feel it, and we should be hypocrites in feeling it if we were not prepared to translate our sentiments into action. Neither would I pretend for one moment that this interest is any new thing. More than forty years ago, Lord Canning, that wise and sagacious Viceroy, devoted himself to the study and furtherance of European education in India. At a later date Lord Lytton followed energetically in his footsteps. Then in the past half century the cause has had many faithful friends among officials, among the clergy, chief of whom I would name Archdeacon Bayly, among missionaries and among private persons, but you may say: "What has all this to do with the present, and what are the Indian Government of to-day doing or about to do in order to show that their interest is sincere."

WHAT GOVERNMENT ARE DOING.

The question is a very reasonable one and I will briefly answer it. After the Simla Conference two years ago, we invited the Directors of Public Instruction who had come up to Simla for that object to meet in a separate conference to consider the question of European and Eurasian education in India. We found that there was a great deal that required to be done. There are 400 in all of these schools and colleges throughout India, and they educate 30,000 pupils. Government spends upon them 8 1-2 lakhs a year, but only 2 3-4 lakhs are contributed by private subscription. Many of the schools we found to be in an unsatisfactory position. Their finances were embarrassed and bad in many cases been mismanaged. Their educational standards were mediocre and their staff of teachers inadequate and ill paid. This school itself is not in quite as flourishing a state of health as we should all desire, for whereas it ought to have 150 boys to pay its way, and once had 130, it now only has 82, of whom 12 are day-boys. Well, when our Conference had reported, we addressed the local Governments in November 1901 and we suggested a new code for European education throughout India which should provide a remedy for most of the evils that we discovered to exist. A further committee of Inspectors was appointed in March 1902 to draw up this

NEW CODE.

We have since had its report, which has been referred to the local Governments and I saw the other day that a provincial conference in the Punjab had pronounced it to be the greatest advance in the cause of European education that had ever been registered in this country. (Cheers). When it comes into operation what will it be found that Government have done for the cause of European education in India? I shall be disappointed if our scheme does not contain the following points:—The appointment of a separate Inspector in each province for European schools alone; the institution of a special training College at Allahabad with pecuniary assistance to the students in order to provide the present crying want of duly-qualified teachers; better means for getting out such persons also from home and for giving them adequate salaries; a more liberal system of scholarships and Government grants, and a modification of the rigid rules by which the schools are now fettered as regards courses of study and departmental examination. If we can carry out all these projects, as I hope that we may, then I think that my colleagues and I may perhaps congratulate ourselves upon having given a positive lift forward to European and Eurasian education in India in our time (Cheers.)

STAFF OFFICER BOMBAY DOCKYARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 18.

The appointment has been approved by the Government of India of Lt. S. D. Vale as Staff Officer, Bombay Dockyard, vice Commander Beauchamp, who has applied for a Sea going command.

A FEEDER-LINE SANCTIONED.

Commencement of work has been sanctioned on the extension of the Barsi Light Railway from Barsi Road to Pandharpur and from Barsi town to Tad Malla

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S SHOOTING TRIP.

Lord Kitchener's staff are having good sports in Gilgit, in the Chitral Hills, where His Excellency is now on tour. The last bag includes eight ibex of forty-inch heads and a markhor of 44 inches.

Captain Marker has now completely recovered, and the whole party including the Commander-in-Chief are exceedingly fit.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

A spendidly-fought-out game in the Durand Football Tournament, to-day, between the Royal Irish and the Gordon was witnessed. The Irish won by one goal, made by Edmonson, to love. There was a large gathering and fine weather.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Government of India have agreed to supply two Medical officers for service in Somaliland. They will be taken from either the Army Medical or Indian Medical Department.

The Secretary of State has been urged to send out, as soon as possible, the eight Royal Engineer officers required to complete the Indian Establishment.

The detailed drawings and imported materials for the construction in India of a Hospital Train have not yet been supplied by the India Office, and there is consequently no likelihood of the train being ready for use during the ensuing winter.

Brigadier General Sir James Willcocks, K.C.M.G. D.S.O., Commanding the Bombay District, having been granted leave of absence from 10th to 25th September Lieut.-Col. R. H. Light, 17th Bombay Infantry, the next Senior Officer in the District, will command the District and Garrison of Bombay during the absence of the General Officer Commanding.

The proposals for additional hospital accommodation at Deolali are being considerably reduced, in view of the fact that in the near future a Hospital Train from stations in the Punjab and Bengal Commands will be available, and will doubtless be able to run through to Bombay, so as to deliver sick soldiers direct on board the ships without stopping at Deolali. There is also the fact that a hospital ship will probably be despatched from Bombay on three separate trips to England, with 100 invalids each time, thus reducing the number of sick proceeding by ordinary troopship.

Ross, V. Capt, Bo, A.V.D. on duty, from Kirkee.

Leggatt, Lt, Bo. the R. Scots, on leave, from Kamptee.

Heskette, Lt, Punj, 12 B, Cavalry, from leave from England.

Mc. Walters, Lt, Punj 22 P. I., on furlo, from Dera Ghazikhan.

THE memory of the late Archdeacon Mount, of Chichester, is to be perpetuated by a permanent memorial, which will probably take the form of a scholarship tenable at either of the training colleges at Chichester or Brighton; prizes for proficiency in religious knowledge, open to all scholar in elementary schools in the diocese; or a fund, bearing the late Archdeacon's name, to be entrusted to the societies for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Clergymen in the two Archdeaconries in the diocese; and, in any case, a brass tablet in the cathedral.

THE crowd at the Hove ground took the defeat of Yorkshire rather quietly; perhaps the dramatic character of the half-hour's play that immediately preceded it had exhausted their capacity for emotional display. But that inimitable person Craig, the Laureate (uncrowned) of the game, rose to the occasion. Seeing the huge crowd drifting slowly and silently from the ground he hurried up the steps of the players pavilion, and from the balcony commenced a long speech. The crowd at once stopped, and between two and three thousand people stood listening to an enthusiastic panegyric on the Sussex eleven, particularly Mr. Brann, and the defeated Yorkshiremen, with the following as a peroration:—"And, ladies and gentlemen, one word more; I have still some unsold copies of my lines on Mr. Brann's great peformance, which you can have when come down." And the good Craig descended amid what the reporters would describe as "loud laughter and applause."

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

ORNAMENTS FOR HATS.

THE NEW BLOUSE.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

LONDON AUGUST 28th.

GREAT strides have been made recently in artificial flower-making in London on account of the latest fashion in ladies' hats. Instead of the hard, crackling and brittle grapes and currants of long ago, we get most marvellous facsimiles in coloured gelatine which take the quality and bloom of the actual fruit berries. The correct shapes in hats are those which are wide and flat and these are undo btedly more becoming than anything Dame Fashion has ever yet sanctioned in headgear. These flat shapes act like trays for a heap of fruit, and the flower-maker of to-day requires to be a real student of Nature, so perfectly is the real fruit copied. Peaches, nectarines, and all velvety fruits are fashioned of shaded velvet in the most natural tones, while the accompanying foliage is also a work of art. Raspberries can be copied with wonderful fidelity, and are an ideal hat trimming, the foliage is so light and graceful, and the best and prettiest Doucet models for the early autumn are garlanded with these sprays, and with trails of plums and their leaves Flowers are not so much in demand as they were, but big red poinsettias are most popular. Velvet apples, almonds, mulberries, and nuts are used on the newest hats, and are cunningly employed on rustic straws and willow plaits, so as to keep to the autumn tones. Velvet is again the medium for the smart visiting toilette of the winter and midseason, the colours to be are greens, mauves, dull reds, and soft nut and cinnamon browns, while old fashioned claret colour will be much to the fore. The tendency of ladies' fashions for the autumn is towards the picturesque styles that mean wide draped and gauged skirts, which must have a proportionate width of shoulder if the figure is to be properly balanced. Wide drooping capes are holding high favour, and sleeves wide at the elbow and tight to the wrists are the latest decree. In all schemes of colouring red of every hue will play a leading part. The exact shade is the dazzling colour of the London pillar-boxes when they are freshly painted. The more daring of the French millinerymakers take this colour and mix it with the pink and maroon shades that occur in the scale of the especial red used. Hats, belts, capes, and umbrellas are turned out in this colour, and at the northern French watering-places, such as Dinard, Trouville, and Deauville, the beach and the sands are a blaze of scarlet. Even the newest and smartest bathing dresses are of the colour.

Those up in the blouse cult distinguish the fact that the new blouse must hang with bag like looseness to present the appearance of a correct fit. Then the French back is not pulled down so tightly as formerly, the puff sleeves are very long, and the square cuffs scarcely more than three inches deep. The prevailing sleeve is the inverted mutton leg of the summer, more voluminous at the puff quarter and perhaps a shade looser at the top. There the sleeve is fitted to the arm with tucks, side and box pleats, a similar manipulation of the stuff shaping a yoke at the front of the garment. The backs and tailored blouses are in all cases without yoke suggestion, though the preferred French plainness is sometimes varied by two clusters of narrow horizontal tucks. Such an arrangement, however, is not always becoming, the straight tucking inclining towards a contracted look. So those not blessed with generous breadth of shoulders had better beware of it, and turn instead to the plain French back, which was always widening. Many of the new blouse materials display some handsome and novel colours, and are accompanied by stocks of white pique, tied with washing scarves. Others show stole collar attachments in white and colour ornamental stitchery of all sorts appearing upon these details, which, in many cases, display the chic of the whole garment. Currant red, a highly artistic shade which in flannel, cashmere, and silk lends itself to the most becoming tones, is one of the new tints for the autumn blouse. A shirt of blue has a stamped border trimming of dull pink roses on a cream background. The border is put on in a straight band down the button lap, at the outside of each sleeve, and over the cuffs. An important point in the discussion of the autumn blouse is the skirt which will be worn with it. This, authorities have agreed, must be walking length; but outside of this requirement the model may present many aspects. A kilted skirt of the correct pavement length is used for smart wear. In spotted and plain silks these stylish skirts are an excellent accompaniments to the dressier blouses worn on occasions when little extra finery, and not too much, is necessary.

From the 17th to the 20th August the Executive Committee of the International Council of Women sat in Dresden, making the arrangements for the next quinquennial meeting of the Congress, which it is intended to hold in Berlin next year. This will be five years after the large and successful Congress held in London, which many readers will remember. The "International Council of Women" purports to form a "Clearing House for Ideas," and to allow every organized society of women having the public good for object to explain its views and programme to others, without limitation by the idea of nationality. It is interesting to see that this narrow limitation of sympathy of race and language is first being overcome by women. In this we are led by the American women, who are helped to largeness of view by their national conditions; people of all races pouring into their borders and becoming assimilated and absorbed into one common citizenship.

In February, 1902, an International Women's Suffrage Convention was held at Washington for the purpose of organizing an Internationtional Suffrage Committee, Mrs. Chapman Catt, who was appointed at that Convention, secretary to the International Committee, states that the organization has been completed in most of the leading countries of the world. Miss Susan B. Anthony has been elected President of the International Committee and myself its Treasurer. The organized societies for Women's Suffrage in the different countries, or, where these do not exist, gatherings of the leading women workers, have nominated three members to form each national sub-committee in the following countries: England, Australia, Germany, France, Denmark, Holland, Sweden, and the United States. The immediate object of the international organization is to collect and exchange information about the progress of women of all nations. But the ultimate basis of it is the feeling of sisterhood amongst the woman of the whole world. The leading minds amongst women have grasped the idea that human interests pass over the comparatively trivial and artificial limitations of nationality; that the race advances as a whole; and that any gain and uplifting of one nation in any direction is an encouragement and blazing of the path for the rest. Especially is this the case with women. Any advance in the position of women anywhere, and proof given of ability and wisdom in the use of opportunities, must tell on the condition of all of us.

In France there is not a properly-organized Women's suffrage movement. Religious faction is too strong. But the French representatives on the International Suffrage Committee are three well-known ladies, namely, Madame Jeanne Schmahl, who after many years of effort, succeeded in obtaining a small degree of property rights for French women; Madame Vincent, the editor of a French women paper; and Mddle. Hubertine Auclert, a tireless worker for the suffrage. The latter it was who had the happy thought of a "Suffrage posted stamp". The French Government's postage stamp represents a female figure standing beside a shield on which are inscribed the words, "Rights of Man". Mdle. Auclert's stamp, which the Women's Suffragists stick upon their envelopes, (of course, in addition to the official stamp just described to pay the postage shows the converse idea: a figure of a young man guards a shield on which are inscribed the words, "Rights of Women." The American Suffragists have adopted Mdle. Auclert's idea, and have issued a stamp upon which the figure of a woman in college gown and cap is seen holding an inscription stating that, "in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Idaho women have all votes." The object, of course, is to produce what the late Frances Willard used to call "an arrest of thought."

The German representatives on the International Suffrage Committee are Fraulein Anita Augspurg, the first woman lawyer in Germany; Fraulein Heymann, and Frau Minna Cauer; the last-named is editor of the "Frauenbewegung, and President of the 'Frauenwhol," and also of the Society for the Benefit of Shop-girls. This latter is the most popular work in which Frau Cauer is engaged; for the idea of Women's Suffrage, higher education, the opening of newer and wider occupations, any idea of independence for wives, and so on, is all extremely unpopular in Germany. Our two noble-minded and great-hearted Princesses who married to live in Germany, the late Princess Royal, the Empress Fredrick and Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse, did what they could to make a beginning for German women to step out into a wider life; and the educational institutes which they founded, and the benevolent organizations which they supported, were unquestionably the first step though the tangle of masculine prejudice and arrogance for German women. That clever English woman, Mrs. Austin (wife of John Stuart Mill's friend, John Austin, whose lectures on Jurisprudence she wrote out and published), tells indignantly in 1841 of the state of affairs that she, accustomed to the society of the greatest thinkers of the day in England and France, found in Germany. She says: "The condition of German women, their intelligence and moral station, is so immeasurable lower than the condition of English women, that it must take a long time to bring them up to our level, imagine at it is the universal custom in what they call society for the men to go into a separte roomor if ere is none to assemble in a corner while the women sit round the table.

No man thinks of talking to a lady. Not that one desires or values their conversation but one's English blood boils at seeing women so degraded we in England are oppressed, but not contemned. The condification of German laws three or four years ago even took away the rights that the women of some of the various States affected previously possessed, and rivetted more firmly than before the chains of the rest. Contempt for woman's opinions is carried so far in Germany that until a few months ago they were not even allowed to attend political meetings. It is quite possible that a society for obtaining the franchise for women might be prohibited from holding meeting as being a political society, but in Hamburg this prohibition, would not apply. The British committee consists of Miss Palliser, Secretary to the British Union of Suffrage Societies, Miss Methven, Secretary to the Scottish National Suffrage Committee, and Mrs. Fenwick Miller. In Denmark the chairman is Mrs. Norrie in Holland, Mrs. Godfroy, in Sweden, Mrs. Holmgren, and in Australia, Miss Goldstein, editor of capital little paper called "The Australian women's Sphere." An International Suffrage Convention will be held by this Committee in Germany next year, at the some season as the International Council of women, so that the delegates to each can attend the meetings of the other Conference.

Plums make delicious preserves and jams, as well as a great variety of choice deserts. Sift together two cups of flour measured after sifting once, two level teaspoonfuls of baking powder; sift these three times. Cream three tablespoonfuls of sugar and half a table spornful of butter to a cream, and add the yolks of three well-beaten eggs; add to this mixture half a cup of sweet milk alternately with flour and baking powder, then add one and a half cups of finely-chopped blue plum pulp, and lastly fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the three eggs Fry in deep fat by spoonfuls until a golden brown, drain on unglazed brown paper, and serve dusted with powdered sugar. Send a snow sauce to table in separate sauce-boat. The plums must be peeled and stones removed before chopping. Peel and stone one quart of plums, press through a sieve, sweeten to taste, beat into the yolks of six eggs, add two tablespoonfuls of sweet cream and three tablespoonfuls of dry cake crumbs—sponge cake crumbs are best; mix thoroughly, and fold in carefully the beaten white of the six eggs. Bake half an hour, and serve in the same dish in which baked. Place the dish in a pan of hot water before placing in the oven. Place in a saucepan one cup of sweet milk, the yolks of three eggs, half a teacup of sugar; add one teaspoonful of vanilla, place over the fire and stir constantly until nearly boiling, take from the fire, and add half an ounce of gelatine which has been soaked in two tablespoonfuls of cold water, stir until cold; when it begins to thicken, add half a pint of whipped cream. Cover the bottom of a round, deep mould with preserved plums, pour in the charlotte russe mixture, and set on ice to harden. When stiff and ready to serve, turn out on a dish and serve with a sauce made from the syrup drained from the preserved plums thickened with a little cornflour,

CYCLING AT HOME.

London, Friday, Aug. 28th.

A REVOLUTION in the cab traffic of London may be shortly expected. The London Express Motor Service announces that in course of a few weeks fifty motor cabs of a handsome and serviceable type will be placed on the streets. The car is petrol driven by a two-cylinder engine of 12 horse-power, and has four speeds. The car, is rather larger than the existing horse-drawn cab, and there is more room inside. The driver sits in front of the passengers, but at one side, and there is an additional drop-seat at the back, which can be utilised when wanted. The top can be raised or lowered by the passenger by a spring attachment, and there is a distance indicator, so that disputes can be avoided. There is room for luggage in a boot at the back of the vehicle, and also on the floor by the side of the driver.

A few years back, when the cycle trade was under a cloud, a great demand for ladies cycles set in, and in many cases this proved the salvation of manufacturers, pulling them through the terrible slump, and saving many firms from going under. Now, however, the cycle makers report a drop in the sale of ladies bicycles, and the reason is said to be that ladies cannot endure the increasing discomfort which they are forced to endure through the rapid passage of motor-cars and motor cycles. There may be some ground for this statement, but perhaps another reason for the decrease of lady cyclists is that some of the ladies have themselves abandoned the bicycle for the horse joys of motoring.

A wonderful ride by a woman, Miss Maggie Foster has just been accomplished. Shortly after 4 a.m. on the 25th, in a chilly atmosphere, Miss Foster, pace by her mother, G. Foster, on a motor bicycle, started on a journey in an endeavour to break her own Brighton and back record. An exceptional run was made to Hyde Park from Coulsdon (30 miles) in 1 hour 22 mins. Crawley was passed in 2 hours 7 mins. from the start, and the Brighton Aquarium was reached 3 hours 34 mins. The journey back to Coulsdon was soon accomplished, where a huge crowd of cyclists were waiting to see the finish. Miss Foster covered the 104 miles in the wonderfully fast time of 5 hours 35 mins, 8 secs., or 50 mins. 50 secs. better than her record made so long ago as 1897.

We should imagine it would be impossible to procure a better tyre than the Dunlop, while it is vulcanised by a special process. By this method of manufacture, the bugbear of tyres developing boils through the dust and dirt of the road finding its way into cuts in the cover is efficiently overcome. Owing to the principle of construction, the Dunlop tyre is exceptionally durable, and will undergo an extraordinary amount of rough usage.

In many out-of-the-way districts in the country where facility to the various railway stations is often very difficult entailing long drives by car. For the convenience of people living in remote parts of the country, the Great Western Railway have decided to establish road motor-car services as feeders to the various railway stations. Between outlying villages and small towns in different parts of the county needing improved travelling facilities the vehicles will furnish links. A beginning has been made with a road motor-car service between Helston and the Lizard, and has proved so successful and is being so well patronised that many more routes are in course of being passed on the roads for the convenience of the public.

A rider relates his experience of a puncture gained in a very peculiar manner. He was spinning along at an ordinary speed, when suddenly a little furry brown animal darted from an embankment and ran across the road right in front of his wheel. At once an ominous hissing sound proclaimed a puncture and the rider got off to examine his tyre, and there sure enough were the marks of the little creature's teeth through both sides of the tyre and tube alike. The little animal had actually bitten through the tyre in its dying moments.

At Coventry, Henry Godfrey, labourer, Kingsley, an ex-artilleryman, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for stealing a bicycle of which he was bailee, Prisoner hired the machine but did not return it, and induced another man to sell it. Prisoner on being sentenced struck the dock-rail violently, knocking the wood-work in and exclaimed Oh good God, and for an innocent man!

Two charges of stealing bicycles were heard against John Williamson, at Manchester. The prisoner obtained possession of one bicycle from the shop of a dealer on the pretence that he required it in order to fetch a deposit for two other machines which he attracted the dealer to make. The same day the bicycle was pawned. A week or two later the prisoner suddenly vanished from a house where he had been staying, and took with him another bicycle which he also afterwards pawned. A further charge of stealing a suit of clothes from a tailor's shop was preferred against the prisoner, who obtained the clothes by first ordering a suit and then asking for another temporary wear. The magistrate sentenced him to a month's imprisonment in each of three cases.

On down grades particularly, the momentum obtained, especially on motor cycles, makes it imperative that the rims of the machine should be of the utm

division of months into fortnights was thus in Vedic times duly recognised, though the opening and closing days only of the Bright fortnight, the fortnight of the Devas " gods",

THE BRIGHT FORTNIGHT OF THE GODS, THE DARK OF THE MANES,

which, as such, preceded the others, had solemn rites performed in their honour ; the Dark fortnight was assigned to the Pitars " manes", and as such it naturally followed the Bright (7, 3, 5, I Taitt Brh) the rank of the manes being next to that of the gods. The understanding, however, arrived at by priests among themselves of performing the yajna " sacrifice " in the Dark fortnight only for one whom they wanted to ruin (3, 2, II, Taitt Brh)

THE DARK FORTNIGHT SUBSEQUENTLY MADE OVER TO THE ASURAS,

raises a suspicion that in a subsequent age it was silently made over to the Asuras "demons " at least by some among the followers of the Vedic ritual, if not by all. This aspect of the bright and dark fortnights enters in the sidereal month with its signs of the zodiac, as the days are all named after the constellations in conjunction with which the moon seems to be to the naked eye.

THE TWELVE-FOLD DIVISION OF THE ZODIAC AS KNOWN IN VEDIC TIMES?

The older Brahmin knew no "rahi" no "bull," etc.; it cannot however be said that he did not know at all the twelve-fold division. The Vedic ritualist was not unfamiliar with the twelve-fold division ; but the 12 signs he knew were the 12 constellations of the Krittika " Pleiades" etc, which in earlier times corresponded to the 12 signs of the Zodiac, and which were first brought into notice by observation of the conjunction with them of the new, half or full moon on particular evenings. These 12 constellations gave to the twelve months their names, which are still preserved and are quite popular. The month of Kartika was thus the month which opened or closed, when the new, half or full moon was in conjunction with the constellation of Krittika " Pleiades" ; the full moon is in conjunction with Krittika in the popular Kartika, the new moon in the popular Vaisakha, the half moon in the popular Sravana (dark fortnight), once and in Phalguna (bright fortnight) once. More observations led to the sub-division of the constellations whose number came in

THE MONTH OF 27 DAYS,

course of time to be increased to 27, which may be said to have formed the Vedic Zodiac. As the 27 constellations were divided into two classes, viz. the Gods and the Manes, the former comprising 14 from Krittika to Visakha, the latter the remaining 13 from Anuradha to Bharani, the month of 27 days was in all likelihood in origin sidereal, and contained two unequal halves, the first of 14 and the second of 13 days. But as the opening day of the month was invariably Krittika and the closing day as invariably Bharani, these months, whether their number in a year be 12 or 13, could have received no names at least from the constellations ; they may have been named First, Second, and so on.

(To be continued.)

THE SIMLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

In the matter of reduced return fares by tonga service for school children travelling between Simla and Kalka, Mr. Harington, Agent to the Simla-Kalka Railway has proposed to the postal authorities that in the event of the railway being unready for traffic in the autumn they should issue return tickets by tonga at the usual reduced rates, and the railway will convey holders back to Simla next spring, settling accounts with the Postal Department. In this way school children will not be deprived of the advantage of cheap autumn fares, owing to uncertainty as to the opening of the railway.

Recently, as last week, it was still the idea of Mr. Harington, Chief Engineer, to run the entire line it to be run over continuously from end to end by the 15th October. Unfortunately very heavy showers have since fallen, and further landslips have been reported, besides which the unsettled weather militates against the re-organisation of the labour gangs after the recent cholera scare ; moreover cholera may reappear. Quite lately two more cases occurred in a village near mile 16. Thus while unwilling to give up his idea altogether, Mr. Harington obviously cannot pledge himself to carry it out. His present plan is to have six trains spread over the line at various points between Saboa and Simla, and a seventh train at Kalka, so that by the 20th October it will be possible for anyone to travel between Simla and Kalka in one day transhipping, if necessary, from one train to another, wherever the continuity of the line may chance to be broken. The through journey would, however, occupy at least 9½ hours. If the weather from now should prove favourable, it may be possible to perform the journey during the latter part of October with two or three transhipments at most, and by the end of October vehicles may actually be running through between Simla and Kalka without a single break. Should luck favour the enterprise, so far Mr. Harington will forthwith start to run goods trains through up till the 1st December next and possibly some passenger trains also. As a matter of fact he hopes to carry down the records of all Government offices early in November. It would, however, be manifestly unsafe to run ordinary traffic trains right away before the line has been well rolled down by construction trains, and this will not be attempted by the 1st December. The traffic pressure will be at a minimum, and the experimental daily train service will then be replaced by a bi-weekly service, to enable the work on the line to be finished off on non-running days. The annual general meeting of shareholders is to be held in London in November, and it would be a great thing for the Chairman if he could announce on that occasion that trains had begun to run through to Simla, even though in the tentative and restricted fashion described above.—" Pioneers."

THE INDIAN JUTE CROP.

THE final forecast of the jute crop for the season 1903, is as under :—It was noticed in the preliminary forecast that, though there was drought in April and May, weather conditions subsequent to those months were favourable. These favourable conditions have continued up to date in most of the jute-growing areas. An even better out-turn than is shown in the first forecast might now have been estimated had it not been that a sudden rise of water in June and July damaged the crop in the Hooghly district, which is the chief jute-growing tract in the Sylhet district. The out-turn for this district it now estimated at 83 per cent. on the normal gross produce, against 90 per cent. estimated previously. On the other hand, in view of favourable weather since June, the estimate of the character of the crop in Kamrup and the Garo Hills is raised from 70 and 80 per cent. to 87 and 75 per cent., respectively. On the whole, therefore, the out-turn for the province stands at the same figure as was reported in the preliminary forecast, namely, 4,50,000 maunds, or 90,000 bales. This out-turn, though below the alleged normal, is satisfactory if only that it shows an increase over last year. It is 87 per cent. more than the crop as estimated last year. If the amount exported from the province in the past is any criterion, next year's estimate, viz., 240,000 maunds, was fairly accurate.

The quantity exported during each of the past three years is as follows:—1899-1900 545-573 mds., 1900-1901 352,328 mds., and in 1902-03 280-171 maunds. But it must be admitted that a considerable amount of jute leaves the province via the Brahmaputra, west of Dhubri, and therefore escapes registration in this province. A quantity also leaves the province via Sylhet also registration by being sold by the cultivators to merchants in the Tippera district, and thus does not pass the traffic station at Bhairab Bazaar.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. MARIA VALERIE.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyds s. s. Maria Valerie, to-day from Victoria Dock Berth No. 8.

The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock Berth No. 8 to-day at 5-30 p. m. Dock passengers should be at the new Disinfecting Station with all their luggage and kit at 3 p. m.

Revd Mother Superior Chiro :	Mr Eugen Raddaty
Revd Sister Superior do	Mr A Bomper
Mrs A S Whitsill	Mr Kharsedjee Ardeshir (for Aden)
Miss Thea Sundah	
Mr B P Bomanji	

King Peter of Servia, has arrested 47 officers charged with plotting to kill the regicide officers. The "Times" states that 1,000 officers demand the trial or expulsion from the army of 47 regicides. King Peter will probably seek a diversion elsewhere. Austria has been openly accused of supplying the anti-regicide with funds.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Hunyadi János

FOR

GOUT & RHEUMATISM.

"Never gives rise to undesirable symptoms even if used continuously for years."—

PROF. IMMERMANN,
University of Basle.

Average dose :—a wineglassful before breakfast, either pure or diluted with a similar quantity of hot or cold water.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

LECTURE BY MRS. ADAMS-WYLIE.

INTERESTING HOSPITAL EXPERIENCES.

On Thursday Mrs. Adams-Wylie gave a very entertaining account of her " Experience of Hospital Life in India" to the ladies of the Association at Mrs. J. A. Turner's bungalow. The difficulties the lecturer had to cope with from the beginning and the courage with which they were overcome were revealed in the unvarnished description of the development of her hospital. The following is a resume of Mrs. Adams-Wylie's lecture :—

"Ladies,—I have been asked to speak to you about my Hospital, the patients who come to it and their treatment while there. This sounds an extremely easy subject, but it is not really, because lots of things in connection with the Hospital appeal to one as extremely interesting, and I could talk about them for hours, and would very likely bore you to death, while I am afraid I do not quite know what you would care to hear about. The first Hospital was in Grant Road, but it really had its beginning a year earlier in a little chupper hut opposite the Municipal Buildings, where, while helping my husband in his self-imposed task of feeding and inoculating the numbers of Kathiawar immigrants who were at the time swarming into Bombay, I first made the acquaintance of the Indian pauper and became interested in him.... " Mrs. Adams-Wylie described how two days after she returned to Bombay from South Africa, she took charge of the Grant Road Hospital, which had been opened by Mr. Harvey for the relief of famine wanderers, Mr. Glazebrook for the Famine Committee providing the funds. "There were only sixteen cases in all those vast wards," went on the lecturer, "sixteen shadows, I might call them, miserable skeletons, all suffering more or less from dysentery, with chest complications caused by hunger and exposure. Their numbers went up by leaps and bounds, and a month from the date of opening the institution there were 116 sufferers within its walls.—We could find room for no more but they made room for each other, every day one or two, perhaps more, were carried out, over to the dead-house at the other side of the garden, and almost before we could clear away the bed-clothes and make the cot afresh there was some other poor wretch anxious to fill the vacancy. It was very pitiable, children and old people, all were there in the very saddest stage of want and disease. The tiffin-ones would many of them rally and live for weeks until they became the pets of the hospital and then slip through our fingers.

THE GREATEST TRIAL

My greatest trial at that time was the insufficiency of my staff. I had only one ayah for nights and one for day duty and the same with ward boys and sweepers. There was a compounder and the doctor who came twice daily, and myself. It was impossible to do more than keep our patients' beds more or less clean, give them their food and medicines and dress their sores. Most of them had an ulcer of some sort, ranging in size from eight annas to a ten-rupee note.... I used to have much trouble with the servants in those days. They were Marathas and came from some of the other Bombay hospitals. Everything was a matter of caste with them, and everything was the sweepers' work according to them. It was specially hard for me as I understood scarcely any of the language. In the end, directly anybody began "namara kam nahi" I did not stop to argue, I simply went and did whatever it was myself. I found this worked admirably, for convalescent patients came to my rescue and absolutely refused to let me do any dirty work, and this soon shamed the staff into submission.

Among the patients I never had a single complaint arising from caste prejudices, the patient who would not take food from a ward-boy would from the Brahmin cook, or from me to whom they seemed to give a brevet-rank as regards caste. So there was no trouble. We were always careful not to put a Mussulman near any higher caste Hindu, and kept the Mussulmans together. What fighting there was among the chokras, and I had only one method of dealing with them. I caught both combatants by the long lock at the back of their heads and bumped them together till they both "Maf kurdi. It never failed.

One thing struck me as very strange about my native patients—their apti ude for dying ; they seemed positively to be able to die at will. I don't think we ever saved a case who really made up his mind to die." Mrs. Adams-Wylie gave some cases in illustration of this fatal determination.

"People are always asking me if my patients are grateful," continued the lecturer. "Taking them all round, I am afraid, they are very much the reverse. One man actually picked my pocket of a five-rupee note while I was dressing his leg, and it is quite a common thing for patients to clear out of hospital with any clothing and blankets they can lay hold of."

THE NEW HOSPITAL.

Mrs. Adams-Wylie described how the hospital was moved to the shady sea-side Charni Road Gardens, where the Committee gave her five of the nine wards of the Hindu Fever Hospital. It was here that a beneficent change in the financial running of the Hospital was made, from a contractor whose methods were expensive and unsatisfactory to an arrangement by which three hundred rupees a month were saved and better results obtained. The monsoon proved the necessity for more permanent housing than chuppar affords, and the depth of water, sea and rain, with logs of timber swept in by stormy tides suggested an admirality of a hospital built on a plinth, but not before Mrs Adams-Wylie had to go home for a time to recuperate. On her return the charge of the plague wards in Charni Road Hospital were added to her other cares and with Mrs. Swindon at night more the work was carried on. Mrs. Adams-Wylie believes that plague is not infectious enough to cause nervous mess. Care and good ventilation obviate any danger. Even the rats and mice in the city hospital never showed symptoms of plague, though hundreds of them abounded, and many were tame, running about picking up what they could get and yet "I never saw a sickly mouse or rat and we never found or had any evidence of a dead one." The lecturer described her struggle to get land on which to build a permanent Hospital. How the Corporation could not grant a site, for it was against their principles. The Improvement Trust was like all Trust,—hard-hearted, and only granted a plot for payment. But the Hospital is built, is a going concern, always full. It is very popular with the Kathiawari immigrants. "They come to us with every conceivable ailment, and as we are supposed to give the preference to widows and orphans, the result is that, no matter what the age of the patient, from six years old to sixty, he always begins his tale of woe with "Ma-bap murgya hain. . . . We had about 1800 in patients last year, and no end of outdoors. Of course we often have many more applicants than we can possibly admit, they frequently sit on the steps and abuse us until they are made to move on.

An appeal to the Municipality to assist in the maintenance of the Hospital was refused. Principle interfered again. And the effort to establish an endowment fund gave Mrs. Adams-Wylie many strange experiences which she graphically described to her interested audience. The lecture ended with some practical hints for home treatment of simple illnesses and hygienic suggestions that should prove useful.

Mrs. Sassoon proposed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Adams-Wylie for her interesting lecture and to Mrs. Turner for lending her drawing-room to the Association. The vote being seconded by Mr. Grattan Geary, circulation of the members round the tea-tables followed.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 19.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

423,01—Khunderao S and L—Vasantrij Maldhowraj vs Anandrao Gunpatrai and others—Little and Co and Khunderao S and L, part heard.
732,01—Seetaram B and N—Haji Khanoo Moosa vs Tulakchand Hakamchand—Crawford B and Co.
329,03—Thakordas and Co—Ahamedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Rahimoola Sonjee and others—Wadia and G.
428,02—Mansookhlal J and H—Moolji Jetha vs N C Macleod and others—Thakordas and Co.
260-02—Payne and Co—The Hafkeh Aniine and Sola Fedrich vs Tejpal Godu and others—Dikshit and D—For postponement.
525,00—Hiralal and D—Sitaram Sawlia vs The Hindustan S and W Co Ld—Dikshit and D.
455,02—Payne and Co—Mohanlal Karshan vs Gangaram Ramjee and others—Hiralal D.
671,01—Raghawaya and B—Hari Udaibh Lalchand and another vs Jamnadas Narandas and others—Edgelow G and W.
220,03—Edgelow G and W—Soonamal Gangaram and others vs Ruttonjee Sorabjee Talati and another—Bhashanker K and G.
68,01—Bicknell M and M—Shivratan Pragdas and another vs Sadasoova, widow and another.
70,01—Bicknell M and M—Shivratan Pragdas and another vs Sadasoova widow.
333,02—Payne and Co—Shivshanker Gopaljee and others vs Johangir Manockjee Contractor—Pestonjee R and K.
494,02—Tejabjee D and Co—Tajee Noor Mahomed Hajee Abdoola vs Pragjee Luximdas and others—Edgelow G and W.
488,02—Manuklal J and H—The Hon Mr Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh vs The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada and others—Edgelow G and W.
602-02—Matubhai J and H—M Tribandal Sakarchand and another vs Lukomidas Narandas and others—W G and Co and Daphtary and F.
210,02—Mulraj Jee V—Harilal Jamnadas and another vs Hargowandas Jugiwandas and others—M J and M and in person

POONA RACES.

TENTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY SEPT. 19.
HORSES STRUCK OUT.

Hurdle Handicap—Henry.
The Sardown Stakes—Firecracker, Wellock, Dr Barnardo, Ombree, Ophir.
Coronation Stakes—Narunjee, Rumadur, Turkish Flag II, Adonis, Hurdlal.
Two top weights not having accepted Handicap weights are raised 5 lbs all round.
Sunny Jy Handicap—Turn of Luck, Little Joker, Bikantr, Nusser, Scatterosah, Supporter.
The Kensington Stakes—Asagal.
The Little Welter Plate—Jal and Panala.

THE laws of Selangor now include an Automobile Enactment. The most important clause runs as follows :—No automobile shall travel at a greater speed than is reasonable or proper, having regard to the other traffic on the thoroughfare, or so as to endanger any of the public or any public or private property. This remarks the "Malay Mail," fixes no limit of speed, but leaves the matter entirely to the discretion of the driver, tempered by a vista of pains and penalties prescribed in case extra zeal be exhibited.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Wemyss and says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a delightfully agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery, and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed, and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists & Stores etc., sell it.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 16.

Friday.—The barometer has risen briskly to rapidly in Upper India, and briskly in North-East India, in both of which regions the pressure is in considerable to large excess. The depression in the peninsula has advanced in a westerly direction, and to-day is central to the west of Chanda. Light to moderate showers have fallen in North-East India, and light to moderate rain in the Deccan east coast, Central Provinces and Berar. Hanumkonda has received 3 inches, Seoni and Silchar 2-1-2; Berhampore, Cheerapoonjee, Jalpaiguri, Sholapur, and Masulipatam, 2 ; Narayangunj, Mymunsing, Tezpur, Amraoti, Nagpur, Gopalpur, Vizgapatam, and Cocanada upwards of 1 inch. The depression is likely to continue drifting in a westerly direction, and light to moderate rain will probably occur during the next 24 hours in the Deccan. West of the Satpuras, and the Konkan and showers North-East India. Winds are blowing from a suspicious north-westerly direction in lower Burma and Tenasserim, and pressure has given way slightly at Mergui in south Tenasserim.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla, In. Cts.	Esplanade, In. Cts.	Fort, In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered.....	74 69	39 91	75 47	74 57
Friday 18th September	0 10	0 07	0 03	0 36
Total.....	78 79	40 00	75 53	74 93
Total fall to 18th Sept. 1902	60 96	64 97	66 18	68 32
Total fall to 18th Sept. 1901	90 16	84 05	87 44	74 93

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 17TH SEPT.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk rise in the Punjab and at Allahabad and Raipur and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer is in slight to moderate excess of normal in the Punjab, Rajputana, the Central Provinces and Sind and in defect over the rest of the country. A depression from the Bay of Bengal has entered the Central Provinces and appears to be moving westwards.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Jamnagar and Aurangabad.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° to 11° in defect at Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Bijapur, Sholapur and Sirsa, and 5° to 7° in excess at Karachi, Deesa and Ahmedabad. The maximum varied from 109° at Jacobabad to 79° at Belgaum, and the minimum from 80° at Agra and Allahabad to 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is heavily clouded over the Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces.

Rain has fallen over a large area, the heaviest amounts being between one and two inches at Masulipatam, Sholapur, Amraoti and Nagpur.

Weather.—General rain seems probable.

The Agent of the Messageries Maritimes has kindly sent the following report of the s. s. Oceanien which arrived here yesterday from Aden :—

Light winds from S. W. to W. Pretty heavy swell from S. W. on the meridian of Socotra during about 4 hours. Thence to Bombay very light S. W. swell.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following passengers will proceed to-day, by the P. and O. Co's. steamer Arabia, to Marseilles and London :—

Branson Mrs J R B
Jackson and Inft Mrs A D
Nicholls Mrs
Austey Revd H L and Mrs
Khan Mr G S
Szczepanski Mr G A D
Wingthingale Mr W H
Harrington Mrs Child and Infant
Spilling Miss
Gerard Mr and Mrs W M
Moore Miss
Knox Thomas Mrs P and 2 Infants
Banaji Mr J F
Bazzard Miss
Sundamore Mrs E
Ker Mr A J
Taylor Mrs C L
Pond Miss
Rahman Mr
Shaw Mr H A
Chitty Mr Justice
Aunted Mr C F
Mangi Mr S M
Khan Mr L H
Sopariwalla Mr and Mrs D H
Yool Mr M
Elton Mr and Mrs
Hasted Mr H R G
Louie Mr F
Giles Maj and Mrs A
McWalters Lt H C
Irengar Mrs
Cooke Mrs E C M
Seymour Miss
Harrington Mrs H C
Winter Capt O de L E
Peckham Mr and Mrs W C
Bit er Miss Isabel
Ram Sarup Mr
Burt Mr A W
Coen Mrs H R H
Campbell Mr T
Duxbury Mrs and 2 Infts and nurse
Beamish Mr
Keyworth Capt R G
Coke Lt A J
Rowntree Revd H and Mrs
Smith Mr W Sidney
Leggat Lt A F S and 1 Mrs

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Total.....	Rs. 2,694	8

JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT
Honorary Secretary.

CHARITY'S WINDFALL.

MONEY LENDER'S GIFT OF £1,500,000.

Charitable institutions and other public uses will, it now appears, probably benefit to the total extent of £1,500,000 under the will of Mr. Samuel Lewis, the well-known money-lender, who died on January 13 1901.

When probate of his will was granted on January 21, 1901, the estate was valued at £1,000,000, but a revolution has now taken place, and the estate is put at £2,572,658.

In his will Mr. Lewis made bequests relating to a total estate of between £3,000,000, and £4,000,000, about two-thirds of which were gifts to charitable and philanthropic objects. Should his estate not realise sufficient to provide for all the legacies, he desired that all might be abated accordingly.

The large bulk of the charitable bequests, however, only come into operation on the death of Mrs. Lewis, her immediate legacies amounting to a total of £5,500, nine Jewish charities receiving £500, and two other sums of £500 going to the Prince of Wales' Hospital Fund for London Guy's Hospital.

The largest of the reversionary bequest was of £400,000 for the establishment of dwellings for the poor. The land for this purpose is to be purchased in any part of England, and the administration of the bequest is to be as nearly as possible similar to that of the Guinness Trust Fund.

A sum of £250,000 is apportioned to the Prince of Wales' Hospital Fund for London, and another of £100,000 to the Jewish Board of Guardians for the erection of a convalescent home or hospital somewhere on the sea coast, the benefits of which are not to be confined to Jews, although they are to have the preference.

The remaining bequests include a total of £124,000 to hospitals, £20,000 to the Sisters of Nazareth at Hammersmith, £15,000 for the Jewish poor of Dublin, £10,000 to the Jewish College, £10,000 to the Jewish Board of Guardians, £15,000 for a home for working girls in London, £20,000 to charitable institutions at Maidenhead and Cookham, £250 to the poor-boxes of the London police-courts, and others.

"Sam" Lewis, as he was popularly known among his clients and his friends, was the financial friend of impecunious aristocracy. He was society's money-lender, and it was in accommodating the needy among rank and fashion that he built up his immense fortune.

Though a money-lender, he was the most generous of men, and it is commonly reported of him that he used to say of himself that he had reversed the Scriptural loverdict. He who gives to the poor lends to the Lord, for he lent to the lord to give to the poor.

He was an inveterate gambler, not perhaps to take money but for the excitement of the thing. His successes, however, were abnormal, and there was hardly a Continental gambling centre where he was not known and, one might say, feared.

Few will have forgotten the tremendous flutter he made at the Mo te Carlo tables when by a tremendous run of luck he succeeded in breaking the bank.

DEATH ON THE ALPS.

FU..THER ADDITION TO A LONG LIST.

An English tourist on the Matojs, while picking edelweiss, has met with a fatal accident. He fell over a precipice, fracturing his skull and breaking both his legs.

Near Bicenza, while climbing Monte Maggio, an Italian, named Joseph Croce, was struck by a falling stone and hurled down a 470ft. precipice, being killed outright.

Herr Edie Gretz, who was killed on the dangerous Parsier Spitze, also lost his life through being struck by falling stones.

The body of a well-dressed unknown tourist has been discovered at the foot of a deep ravine on the Jaufenspitze, in the Tyrol, where he had fallen from a height of 350ft.

An experienced Swiss climber, Maurice Crpin, has been killed by a fall on the Felsleig, near St. Nicolai, while not far from Triest a farmer's wife, who was walking over the mountains with her little daughter, lost sight of the child for an instant. Suddenly hearing a scream, she turned and saw her child fall over the cliff and into a rocky ravine 700ft. deep.

A CONVICT'S ESCAPE.

BURGLAR'S DARING BID FOR FREEDOM.

A convict named Robert Graham, one of the most expert burglars known to Scotland Yard, escaped from Exeter Gaol, but after one day and night of freedom was recaptured.

His escape was as daring in its inception as it appears to have been simple. Although a burglar by profession, he was formerly a carpenter, and was engaged at work connected with the trade in his cell, the back wall of which abuts on to the governor's house.

The governor was away on his holidays, and the house was almost deserted, a fact of which Graham had evidently knowledge.

His first step in the direction of freedom was to make a hole in the wall of his cell by taking out a number of the bricks. He then ripped off a plank from his carpenter's bench, and nailing a piece of board across it used the improvised cross as a ladder.

Then he got through the hole in the wall, pulled the plank up after him, and with its aid climbed to the top of the prison wall.

From there he got on to the roof of the governor's house, wrenched open a skylight, and descended into the room underneath.

Making his way to the governor's dressing-room, he appropriated a large shooting-coat and deer-stalking cap, and with these was able to cover up his prison clothes.

After picking up some other things, he walked through the drawing-room, unlatched the shutters, jumped the railing, and thus got into the street.

He was missed half an hour afterwards, and a hue and cry was raised. A man supposed to be Graham was said to have been seen in the neighbourhood of Stoke Woods, and here the police searched all night, but unsuccessfully.

All day the search was continued, the whole neighbourhood being scoured by the city and country police, but it was not until late at night that he was recaptured.

The recapture took place at Newton Abbot, where the fugitive was seen walking down the street by a constable. Although Graham was wearing the overcoat and cap he stole from the governor's house he still had his prison garb on underneath, and the policeman, noticing this, promptly arrested him.

Although only thirty-two years of age Graham has won for himself the title of the king of jewel thieves. He first fell into the hands of the police when sixteen, being sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for breaking into a jeweller's shop. Since then he had served several terms of imprisonment and one sentence of five years' penal servitude, the offences in nearly all the cases being burglaries at jewellers' shops in various parts of the country.

He was released from penal servitude—the five years' sentence—in December last, and almost immediately after joined a gang of burglars, operation being carried on in many provincial towns. In June he was again arrested, this time for a burglary in Cardiff, and was sentenced on July 11 to seven years' penal servitude.

He is a strange character, dresses smartly, is very fond of music, and on one occasion was arrested while driving in his own carriage.

A WAR OF MEALS.

TELEGRAPHISTS DISCONTENTED WITH OFFICIAL MENUS.

THERE is war between the telegraphists of the Central Telegraph Office and the permanent officials in regard to the refreshment department, and members of the Telegraph Clerks' Association will, in consequence, bring their own meals to the office instead of purchasing them from the department.

It is alleged that the meals supplied by the department are not what they should be, and that the clerks have not proper representation on the committee of management.

At one time the clerks themselves were responsible for the refreshments, then the department took the matter over, and although they offered the clerks certain concessions in the way of representation, the men declined, and now there is a boycott of official refreshments.

Mr. Trenam, the Controller, who was interviewed by an "Express" representative stated that when he invited the men to elect representatives on the committee he received no nominations and he concluded from this that the majority of the staff preferred to leave the management in its present hands rather than risk the interference of an irresponsible minority.

On the other hand the clerks assert that there is grave cause of complaint in regard to the quality of the food, that the prices are too high for the junior members of the staff, that the department is not run on business-like lines, and that the servants employed are not paid a "living wage."

It is also stated that the refreshment committee, in explanation of a large deficit, reported that during the past year over £900 worth of utensils had been broken.

ELIGIBLE DUKES.

SOME OF GREAT BRITAIN'S POPULAR BACHELOR PEERS.

THE recent rumour of the marriage of a well-known Duke with a young and handsome American girl has set society talking of other eligible dukes and men of title.

The Duke of Roxburghe is spoken of as probably the most desirable husband in Great Britain, not only for his 70,000 acres of Scottish estates, but for the fact that he is a great favourite with royalty. The Queen has always shown him the greatest friendship, and at her wish he is a frequent guest on board the royal yacht.

From a social point of view, as well as from a monetary one, perhaps the young Lord Howard de Walden comes next as "a good match."

Lord Howard de Walden is enormously rich, and shows all the talent for soldiery and diplomacy of the fourth Baron.

Although Lord Dalmeny is only twenty-one, his name has already been coupled with that of a very pretty young debutante of this year. He is fond of dancing and the ordinary enjoyments that London life offers, and he is very popular among his friends.

It is interesting to note that the Scottish peers show the least inclination to matrimony. There are more bachelors among them at a later age than among men of English or Irish titles, although the latter are generally poorer.

The Marquis of Bute is now the wealthiest unmarried young man in the kingdom. He avoids society and prefers the solitude of his great places in Scotland and the quiet tranquillity of Palestine to all the best of English or Continental life.

The Duke of Leinster, who is premier duke, marquis, and earl of Ireland, is still a minor, being only sixteen, and another infant Irish peer is Lord Caledon.

Mr. Winston Churchill is among the desirable young men. Lord Acheson, Lord Ingestre, and Lord Herbert are three popular young bachelors, of whom the latter is the first to break the spell, having lately announced his engagement.

Other unattached young men in society are Lords Graham, Granard, Donoraile, Bury, Cole, Athlumney, Newport, and Fincastle.

A CURIOUS STORY.

ALLEGED BORROWING ON A PHANTOM WILL.

EXTRAORDINARY charges were made at the Portsmouth County Court against Mrs. Stanford, wife of a dockyard shipwright.

It was said that by producing what purported to be a will bequeathing £9,050, Mrs. Stanford borrowed £8 from a dockyard labourer named Daniells. She paid back 26s., and as she failed to refund the remainder Daniells brought an action to recover the money.

A woman said she had lent Mrs. Stanford the sum of £15 13s. under similar circumstances and was given to understand that, along with other people, she was to go to Somerset House as a witness in connection with the will. They were going to travel to London third-class but would come back first-class.

Other witnesses alleged that transactions of the same character had been carried on by Mrs. Stanford during the past fifteen years.

Mrs. Stanford denied that she produced a will or that she received about £7 from Daniells. The gentleman who came down from London to tell her about the £9,050 was named Ingram. She could not remember the conversation as it was "so long ago."

On behalf of Mr. Stanford, it was stated that he had been deceived by his wife. He disbelieved the whole story as to the will and the £9,050.

Judgment was given against Mrs. Stanford for the amount claimed with costs. His Honour said he realised that judgment against Mrs. Stanford was futile, but it was clear the husband was not liable.

The solicitor for Daniells intimated that criminal proceedings would follow against Mrs. Stanford.

THRUMS FOLK ON BARRIE.

KIRRIEMUIR'S POOR OPINION OF ITS IMMORTALISER.

MR. J. M. BARRIE appears to be still without honour in his own country in spite of the fact that in a few weeks' time he will have three plays running at the same time at three first-class West End theatres.

A London Scot, writing home from Kirriemuir (Thrums) says that the natives there look upon the author of "A Window in Thrums" as a halveris'cony, who has made money out of books that have nothing in them.

If ye tak' the lees oot, said one of his critics, ther's nae thing left but the ordinar' crack an' conversation ye micht hear among folk in the High-street any e'enin. An I assure ye no one o' thae things in the buiks ever happened.

The correspondent says that when "The Little Minister" made a hit, an old Thrums woman, who had known Barrie "from a bairn," remarked : "Weel, it's a gude thing the laddie can mak sumeth' in at his writin'—he could never ha'e made ithis livin in the mills."

Working at the mills was the old dame's standard of respectable employment, it being the staple work of Thrums, and seeing that Barrie was too "silly" (physically weak) to earn his bread in that way, it was a mercy he could get it, even if only by "writin' halvers."

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On the 27th June last, Baron de——(a friend of His Majesty, King Edward VII., and a brother-in-law of Admiral Sir——) said: "I am about 60 years of age. A month ago I bought one of your No. 5 VITALIZERS." I was sceptical. To-day I cannot say enough in praise of this wonderful appliance. It has given me vim and vitality. I never expected to have again. I feel like a young and vigorous man. It is wonderful!"

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M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

LOOKING BACK.

THE dramatic historian will not have a very bad tale to tell of the first seven months of 1903. Actor-managers have been particularly successful with their productions—if we except Mr. Beerbohm Tree. But Mr. Tree rather experiments with, than caters for, the English playgoer, and is upon to greater risks than his comrades who have dealings with the popular sentiment. In spite of Miss Lena Ashwell's artistic triumph in the part of Katusha, and of the magnificent manner in which the play was staged, the story of Tolstoy's 'Resurrection,' as arranged for the theatre by Michael Morton and Henry Bataille, was told at His Majesty's for only three short months. And if, in that time, the expenses alone of so colossal a production were cleared, Mr. Tree was lucky. Then came Mr. Claude Lowther's ill-fated tragedy "The Gordian Knot." The crook-backed cynic and murderer, Roger Martens, was a fine part for Mr. Beerbohm Tree, and Miss Olga Nathersole, fresh from "Sapho," was in her element as the wicked actress, Gabrielle Melville. But for all that, the play had to be removed from His Majesty's before many of the weekly papers had got out their notices of it. "Trilby" was then put on her famous feet again; soon after this, the summer holidays and a closed theatre; and now—best wishes for Mr. Tree and Richard II. "early in September!"

GEORGE ALEXANDER'S BUSINESS.

Things have been flourishing at the St. James's Theatre almost continuously from the moment that Mr. George Alexander went into business there, and this popular actor-manager's successful move from the rough mediævalism in 'If a Were King' to the modern and romantic gaieties of Old Heidelberg—a change as drastic almost as Mr. Tree's leap from Ulysses to The Last of the Dandies—proved only another example of his proverbial aptitude for carrying on his business as usual during alterations. Mr. Alexander's impersonation of the youthful Karl Heinrich, Hereditary Prince of Sachsen-Karlsburg, caught on with the public at once nor were Mr. J. D. Beveridge and Miss Eva Moore, as old Dr. Juttner and pretty little Kathie, less fortunate; and it is comforting to the playgoer's heart to know that when Mr. Alexander and Co. come from autumn touring, and Mr. Willard, who occupies the theatre in their absence, is at rest, Old Heidelberg will be revived at the St. James's early in January, 1904, with the original cast.

THE SUCCESS WITH KIPLING.

One of the chief events of the past season has been the appearance, first at the Lyric and then at the New, of Mr. Forbes Robertson as the hero of Rudyard Kipling's story, The Light that Failed. Mr. Robertson, who made a deep impression on us with his beautiful living portrait of poor Dick Helder, the war artist, surrounded himself with many clever players, of whom Mr. C. Aubrey-Smith (Torpenhow), Miss Gertrude Elliott (Maisie), and Miss Nina Boucicult (Bessie Broke), were the most prominent. Miss Elliott (Mrs. Forbes Robertson) had not the opportunities in the Kipling play that were hers in Mrs. Madeline Lucette Ryley's pretty comedy, Mice and Men, for Maisie proved a softer character to read about than to act. But in failing to make any great score out of a thoroughly unsympathetic part, Miss Elliott cannot be said to have taken backward strides in her profession. She played the part for all it was worth, and its chief worth lay in the abundance of chance it presented for her clever husband to make his effect. The more cruel and unreasonable this Maisie grew, the better became Dick Helder's opportunities of winning the sympathy of the audience.

It should not be left unrecorded that Mr. Beerbohm-Tree appeared to considerable advantage in Mr. F. Kinsey Pelle's adaptation for the stage of Rudyard Kipling's tragic little story, The Man Who Was. This, however, was nothing more than a sketch, containing only one character of importance, that of the wrongfully imprisoned young officer who, after long years of torture in a merciless Russian gaol, turns up at the mess of his old regiment one night, a tattered, starved, and half-witted object, to recognise in a brother officer the villain who had had him trapped, and to die of exhaustion in a frenzied attempt to get at his throat. The play was not a very valuable contribution to the stage, but it backed up the evidence supplied by The Light that Failed, that the Kipling mine was worthy of the attention of our dramatists spades.

"THE CHIEF."

Perhaps the principal event of the past dramatic season was Sir Henry Irving's splendid production of Dante at Drury Lane. The life of the Italian poet, treated however ingeniously, could never make a strong dramatic play, and the French and English authors of the Drury Lane Dante, by their panoramic handing of the whole thing, made no pretence at hiding this fact from Sir Henry's kind friends in front. The promoters of the Irving season relied upon the attractiveness of a grand personality and a fine genius for the success of their enterprise; and the long and triumphant run of the great spectacular tragedy, with its nightly thunder of welcome for the chief (as Sir Henry is always called behind the curtain), proved that they had put their faith in an influence which is as strong to-day as ever. The Dante success, happening at a time when we were beginning to fear that nothing succeeded like musical comedy, will be looked back upon with special pride by all who were concerned in its production.

THE 1903 ACTRESS.

As in 1902, when so many people were drawn by her powerful acting to Wyndham's, and so much was written by the critics in appreciation of her uncommon talents, Miss Lena Ashwell, with her passion for realism and her power for giving it expression, has been the most prominent actress of the 1903 season. She has been leading lady both at His Majesty's and at Drury Lane, and although with Sir Henry Irving she had no very strong character to create, it was a very different thing for her as the former theatre, for here Mr. Beerbohm Tree practically took a back seat in Resurrection that the actress might keep Tolstoy well to the front in her impersonation of the author's central figure, Katusha. The fall of poor little Katusha, with the terrible change it wrought upon her life and character, was the pivot of the whole sensational proceedings at His Majesty's; and during the three months that the gruesome drama held the boards there, Miss Lena Ashwell's name was on the lips of almost everyone taking an interest in the serious operations of the stage world. Miss Ashwell, with Mr. Robert Taber as her leading man, will shortly run a season on her own account, and for this enterprise the clever lady has already secured three strong plays by authors who are doing the principal dramatic work at the present time.

REGRETS

To the actress-manageress the past season has not been so kind. All the favours of fortune have been bestowed upon the actor-manager. Miss Ellen Terry's experiments at the Imperial Theatre, though undeniably interesting, were very unprofitable to the actress, and she closed the theatre many months sooner than might have been the case if she had opened it with almost anything but Ibsen's ridiculous tragedy, The Vikings. Mr. Gordon Craig made the production memorable by novel mounting and bold speculation with the force of light, but the results, though astonishing, were not satisfactory, proving less suitable for a theatrical performance than for a seance. Having made an unlucky start at the Imperial, the great actress was unable to turn the tide by her beautiful performance of Beatrice in Much Ado About Nothing, and, after presenting this for only a few weeks, she left the theatre to be swept and dusted and polished up for the coming tenancy of Mr. Lewis Waller.

Mrs. Patrick Cambell was not less unsuccessful with her occupation of the New Theatre. Her presentation of Sudermann's drama, 'The Joy of Living,' was not to the taste of the British public, and all that could be said in its favour was that it necessitated an immediate revival of 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.' In this, of course, Mrs. Pat, was as strong as ever as poor Aubrey Tanqueray's second partner in the honourable estate of marriage, and Mr. Aubrey Smith was a capital Aubrey Tanqueray. But the revival did not keep the actress in very long employment at Sir Charles Wyndham's pretty theatre in St. Martin's Lane, and Mrs. Campbell found at the end of her short season that she had contributed much more pleasure to the admirers of Sudermann than treasure to her coffers.

THE DRAMATISTS' SHARE.

For what prosperity the past dramatic season may have yielded, our actors more than our dramatists are responsible. Mr. Pinero has given us no new play; Mr. Sydney Grundy has followed suit. The laurels of Mr. Henry Arthur Jones were by no means freshened up by his production of 'Whitewashing Julia' though the author certainly won distinction in another direction, more commercial than most dramatists venture to make, for by inducing clever Mr. Arthur Bourchier to assist him in circularising the Press on the subject of dramatic critics, Mr. R. C. Carton's 'Clean Slate' at the Criterion was not in his accustomed vein, and we saw nothing from the pens of Mr. Haddon Chambers, Mr. Louis N. Parker, or John Oliver Hobbes.

A NEW AUTHOR.

But although nothing much to speak of can be credited to the general body of dramatists with whose reputations we are familiar, the season has been productive of two most acceptable plays by a comparative stranger within the dramatic gates—Mr. Hubert Henry Davies. His 'Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace,' at Wyndham's and his 'Cousin Kate,' at the Haymarket, may be reasonably recorded as the only satisfactory feature of the year's authorship, where the output of original work was concerned. And surely this is something for so young a writer to be Proud of when there is taken into account the great number of old-established dramatists who have goods to sell.

SATISFACTORY ON THE WHOLE.

In bringing the record of the 1903 season to an end, I must not forget to remind my readers of the remarkable success made by Mr. Lewis Waller at the Comedy with 'Monsieur Beaucaire.' In this brave and brilliant play Mr. Waller was seen at his best, and his endless admirers must have been glad to see it announced that he will revive it when he tries his luck at the none too lucky Imperial. Thanks to Mr Tom B. Davis and Mr. George Edwardes, The Medal and the Maid and The School Girl came to minister to the requirements of our lighter moments, and these requirements also received liberal attention from the firm which is responsible for the introduction of the coon musical comedy, In Dahomey, at the Shaftesbury Theatre. And so, with a dessert of the best French art from Sarah Bernhardt, Rejane, and Jane Hading, theatrical banquet of 1903 reached its end, and none who attended it can complain of having been sent empty away.

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All are *perfect Time-keepers*, they each have a clear white enamelled dial (with a seconds hand), and an extra thick crystal glass over it. Bold hands and figures. A special feature of our Watches is the hand setting mechanism by the winding nut.

We make a *larger Wrist Watch* called "THE SOWAR" *just as reliable*
In Nickel Silver Case, at Rs. 25.
Sterling Silver Case, at Rs. 30.
Above rates include the Leather Strap, spare Spring and Glass.

Orders filled by return V.-P. P. Price List free on application.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 11, Hornby Road. (Opposite G. P. O.)

EST. 1760 JOHN GOSNELL & Co., Ltd. EST. 1760
SOLD EVERYWHERE
CHERRY BLOSSOM AND FAMORA
PERFUME TOILET POWDER SOAP
LONDON (By Appointment to H.M. the Queen.) & PARIS.
SOLD EVERYWHERE

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.
BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola Regd
KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.
IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
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THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA FOR SUPERLATIVE QUALITY AND INTRINSIC VALUE.

EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.

STERLING SILVER Rs. 20. NICKEL OR GILT Rs. 12.

THE "DOUBLE CRYSTAL" WATCH.

This watch as the name implies has not only a glass in front, but an extra strong crystal Glass covering the movement, this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistant to the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

Strong keyless LEVER movement nicely finished and jewelled. Compensation Balance in dust and damp proof fitting cases.

SILVER Rs. 20
NICKEL Rs. 12
COMPLETE IN CASE
WITH SQUARE GLASS
AND MAIN SPRING

FROM Rs. 40.

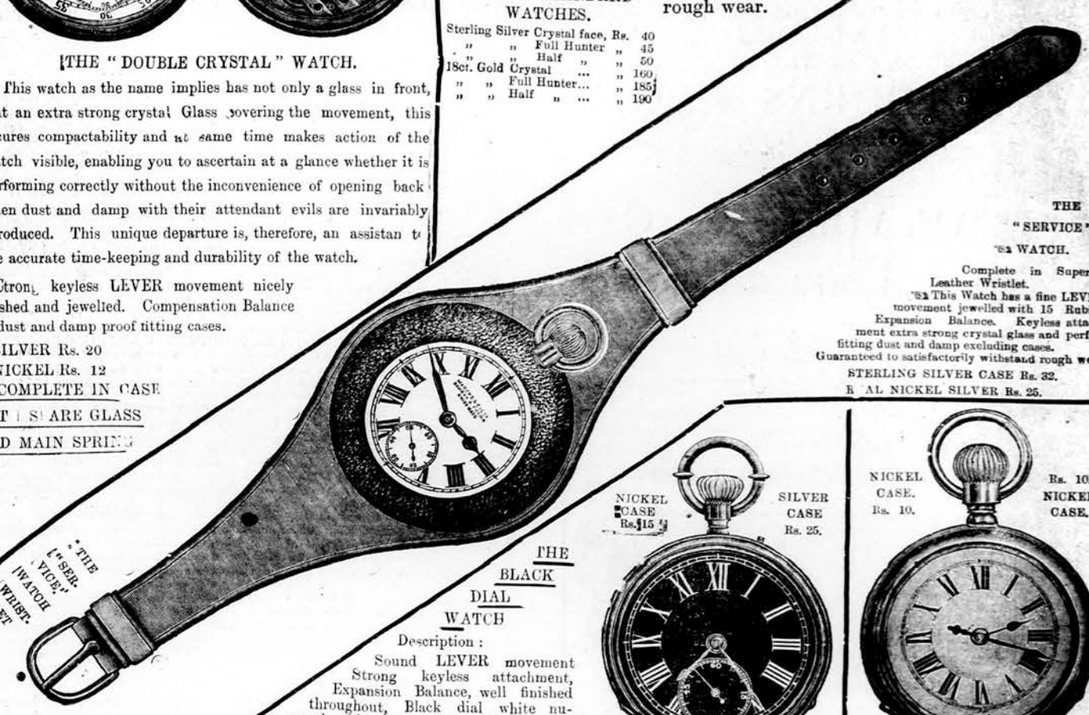
LADIES' STANDARD WATCHES GOLD AND SILVER.
Crystal Face, Demi-Hunting and Full Hunting Cases.

Extra Strong Lever movement, compensation Balance, Brequet hair spring, made throughout on the most approved principles and particularly recommended for reliable time keeping and rough wear.

LADIES' STANDARD WATCHES.

Sterling Silver Crystal face,	Rs.	40
" " Full Hunter	"	45
" " Half "	"	50
18ct. Gold Crystal ...	"	160
" " Full Hunter...	"	185
" " Half " ...	"	190

THE "SERVICE" WRISTLET
Silver Rs. 32
Nickel Rs. 25



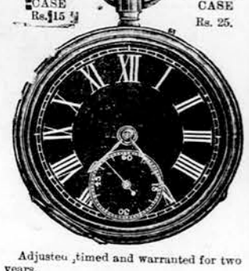
THE "SERVICE" WATCH.
Complete in Superior Leather Wristlet.
This Watch has a fine LEVER movement jewelled with 15 Rubies. Expansion Balance. Keyless attachment extra strong crystal glass and perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases. Guaranteed to satisfactorily withstand rough wear.
STERLING SILVER CASE Rs. 32.
BASE METAL NICKEL SILVER Rs. 25.

THE "SERVICE" WATCH.

THE BLACK DIAL WATCH

Description:
Sound LEVER movement Strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.
The value of these productions is unapproached throughout India, this fact is too obvious to need emphasis.

Silver, Rs. 32
Nickel, Rs. 25



NICKEL CASE Rs. 15
SILVER CASE Rs. 25.

Adjusted, timed and warranted for two years.
PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THOSE WITH DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

NICKEL CASE. Rs. 10.
Rs. 10. NICKEL CASE.

TINTED DIAL WATCHES.
Sound ¾ plate horizontal movement, carefully adjusted. Strong keyless attachment, tinted dial, dust and damp proof fitting cases. Exceptional value Rs.10 only.

WE INVITE INSPECTION AND PRICE COMPARISON.

MARCKS & CO., LD., PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS & DIRECT IMPORTERS. BOMBAY & POONA.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.
TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES.

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper.
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s, CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

BY APPOINTMENT,
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

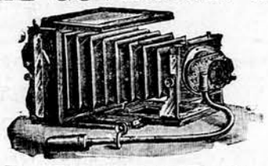


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PHOTO DEALERS.
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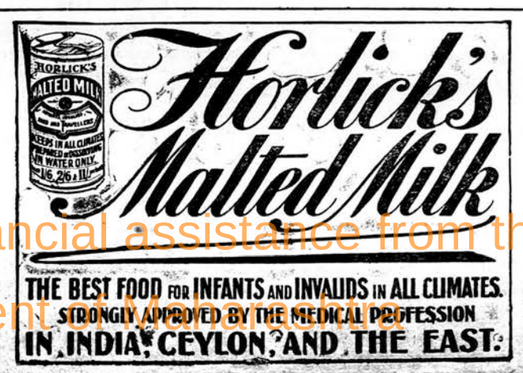
Superb Skin
is obtained and maintained by using
'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE'
No imitation can bear the 'Dartring'.
No imitation can be called 'Dartring'.
Demand the genuine
'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE' in collapsible tubes.
'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP.
Wholesale: 67, Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng.



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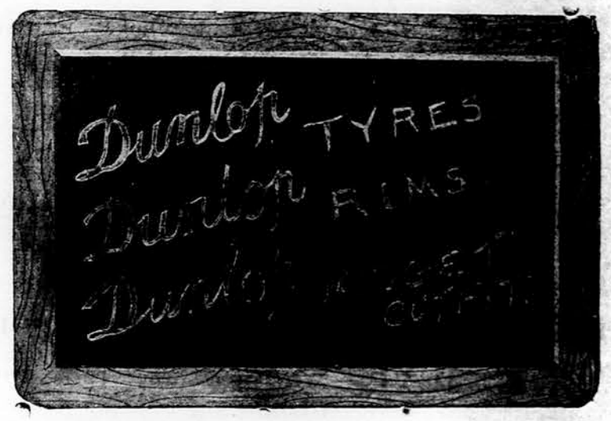
THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.
STRONGLY APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN INDIA, CEYLON, AND THE EAST.

CYCLISTS!
when you
"CLEAN THE SLATE,"
write upon it



See this trade mark on air tubes and covers.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.
19 Apollo Street, Bombay.
Telegrams, "Inflater," Bombay. Para Mills, Aston, Birmingham.

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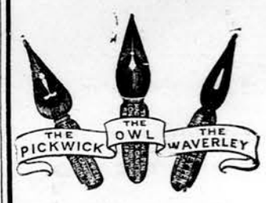

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"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

Every Pen made by Macniven & Cameron, & Ltd., separately examined by experienced hands, and any found defective are discarded.

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WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, headache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of impurity, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression, spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., &c. Observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., &c. No sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free on receipt of stamps (English or Colonial).

NEVILL JOHNSON, VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Road Street, Chelsea, London, W.C. or of Agents, Wholesale and Retail Chemists. Price 10 cents Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were Scientifically advertised, and sold under the name of "The New Brain and Nerve Food," "ZAMORA," "The Discoverer," and "See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations."

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MADE OF HELICAL STEEL TUBING
AT THE WORLD'S LARGEST CYCLE FACTORY.
THE FAVOURITE OF KINGS AND EMPERORS.
Prices from Rs. 200.
CASH OR DEFERRED PAYMENTS.
CYCLISTS ARE INVITED TO WRITE FOR OUR NEW PRICE LIST.

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High Class and Genuine
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Guaranteed Fresh Consignments
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Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.
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Established at Home in 1815: at Bombay in 1842.
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"U. K. MALT" WHISKY, as supplied to the HOUSE OF LORDS.
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The Remington Typewriter.
. . Never Fails . .
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Never Grows Weary.
It is always adequate to the urgent demands of the most rapid operator.
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IN 1-lb. TINS.
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To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.
COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.
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ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.
Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" and "ENGINEERING."

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,
BOMBAY.
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS, MANUFACTURERS & AGENTS.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
FACTORY IN BIENNE (SWITZERLAND).
UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.)
"USEFUL, INTERESTING, AND INSTRUCTIVE."

THE MERIDIAN WATCH CO.'S WATCHES.

IN every civilized country, with the present needs of life and increased business activity, a good, durable and absolutely reliable Time-keeper is an article of actual necessity. Bad or indifferent Watches, made only for show, may meet the wants of ignorant or poor people; but even amongst this class, a better article, which can be thoroughly relied on, is gradually replacing the Watch usually found in the Bazaar which has hitherto been made only to sell and then put aside after its quality as a Time-keeper has been tried and found wanting.

THE USEFULNESS OF A WATCH DOES NOT NECESSARILY DEPEND UPON ITS COST, AND TOO OFTEN THE PRICE ASKED DOES NOT REPRESENT ITS QUALITY. Therefore it must necessarily be to the advantage of purchasers generally to obtain accurate information, which will enable them easily to select a Watch of better make and most suitable for their requirements.

The manufacture of reliable and specially made Watches in Switzerland, such as those THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY has put before the public during the past few years, has gone through a radical change. Extensive buildings have recently been erected and an improved plant put in. With the aid of a large invested capital and "up to date" machinery of the most perfect accuracy, worked by competent Engineers and skilled workmen, the most perfect Watches have been successfully turned out. These Watches are greatly above the average, and are put before buyers at prices within the reach of almost all classes. Every appliance that genius could devise and science suggest to make these Watches the most reliable and lasting has been made use of. Master minds in Mechanics have given their ripest thought to the perfection of the design and improvement of the parts. Special training in Horological Technical Schools has produced those who are masters of every phase of the finest machine work, and such men we employ continuously producing the various parts of our Watches, with the result that the MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are as near perfection as they possibly can be. We have paid particular attention to every part of the Lever Escapement as well as the Adjusting and Timing of each article turned out, to such a degree that further improvement can scarcely be looked for, and nothing passes out of our Factory that does not come up to the Standard we claim for our products.

In addition to their general utility, all Watches should have a neat appearance and be pleasing to the eye. The taste of the better class of buyers in European countries is rapidly being acquired for flat-shaped Watches, whilst signs are not wanting in India, that a demand exists for the same style, and this form of Watch must shortly supersede the clumsy articles so often put before the public. THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are being made in accordance with the modern taste for a flat or extra flat Watch which does not bulge unnecessarily in the pocket.

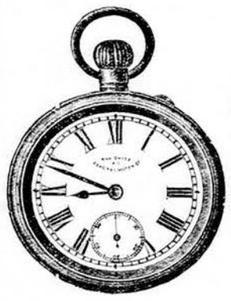
The whole Manufature of THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches is carried on under one roof, that is to say, in one Establishment, where the rough metals, the steel and brass for the movements of the solid Nickel, and the Silver and Gold for the cases are selected, tested, and prepared for use, as well as the manufacture, finishing, timing and rating of the various qualities and styles. Each Watch has to go through about 600 operations before being ready for export, most of them being of extreme delicacy. Relative cheapness can, therefore, be accounted for by the economy which results from the employment of the most skilled labour and the perfect automatic machinery and tools used in every branch, and also by the great division of the work which permits a vast quantity of the same parts being turned out cheaply as well as with the highest degree of excellence in workmanship.

The cheaper makes of MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are regulated on 2 positions, viz, with "pendant up" and "dial up," whilst the higher grades are examined in 4 positions, variations being corrected before the Watches are allowed to pass out. The movements of this quality are fitted with Expansion and Compensating balances, Breguet hair springs and Philips curves which secure exact timing within a few seconds in the various positions in which they are tested.

Lastly, but not least, we are manufacturing for the most exacting amongst our Constituents, a very high class Watch accompanied by an Observatory Certificate, Class A, testifying by recorded notes and independent witnesses as to the real value of each of these Watches.

We take special pride in trying to perfect our manufactures, whilst experience and long residence in India has made it clear to us that another great improvement connected with the accurate time-keeping of Watches for long periods in this country has been realised by us, by the use of our specially made Watch-oil, for the lubrication of their active parts. THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches may generally be relied on to go for 3 to 5 years before cleaning is necessary.

We claim that no better Watches have ever been offered to the public in this country, whether judged by our price list or by all-round attractiveness than those now being sold.



AS PER ILLUSTRATION.
Keyless ¾ plate, lever movement, hardened balance spring, hard enamel dial, perfectly adjusted. regulated and examined.

		Nickel Silver.	Stg. Silver.
No. OA.—	Open Faced 11 ruby jewels...	... Rs. 12 0	Rs. 15 0
„ OB.—	„ „ fully jewelled chronom. balance	... „ 14 0	„ 20 0
„ OC.—	Hunting „ „ „ „	... „ 20 0	„ 25 0
„ OD.—	Hunting „ „ „ „	... „ 23 0	„ 28 0
„ OE.—	Hunting „ „ „ „	... „ 28 0	„ 30 0
„ OF.—	½ Hunting „ „ compensating balance ...	... „ 30 0	„ 33 0
OG.—	Open Face with OBSERVATORY CERTIFICATE ...	... ...	„ 40 0
OH.—	½ Hunting „ „ „ ...	... ...	„ 45 0
		14-carat gold.	18-carat gold.
OI.—	Open Face fully jewelled	... Rs. 42 0	Rs. 50 0
„ OK.—	Hunting „ „	... „ 58 0	„ 65 0
„ OL.—	½ Hunting „ „	... „ 60 0	„ 68

WARRANTED 3 AND 4 YEARS.

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REPAIRS to ordinary and complicated Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, etc., by and under European supervision.

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G. A. CHARPIE & CO., BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S FOOD
For INFANTS & INVALIDS
A Purely Vegetable Extract....
Untouched by Hand.

Prepared as directed, forms a perfect, sustaining, invigorating diet from early infancy to extreme old age. Send for Sample and "A Few Opinions" to - -
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THE MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LTD., ENG.

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The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.
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The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
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Soapmakers
By Royal Warrants
TO THEIR MAJESTIES
The KING and QUEEN

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Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENG., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.
Sold by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

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are the best remedy for, and most certain preventatives of gout, rheumatic gout, suppressed gout, renal calculi of uric acid, irritable bladder caused by acid urine, acidity, heartburn, and intestinal and liver disorders. They not only prevent the outward manifestation of the disease, but cure by going direct to the seat of the mischief and removing the exciting cause. They dissolve uric acid in all forms, hence their power.

As soon as one of the VARALETTES is dropped into water, or whisky and water, aerated water, or other liquid, it dissolves completely with brisk effervescence in a few moments.

BISHOP'S LITHIA VARALETTES
are not ordinary Effervescent Citrate of Lithia Tablets, but a special combination of Lithia Salts made only by us, and far more effective than any other preparation for the cure of Gouty Affections.

BISHOP'S LITHIA VARALETTES
are therefore recommended on the grounds of convenience, portability, pleasantness and efficacy. Take care, however, that the label bears the name of ALFRED BISHOP, inventor of all effervescent preparations, and accept no imitations or substitutes however plausibly recommended.

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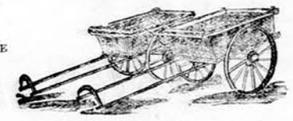

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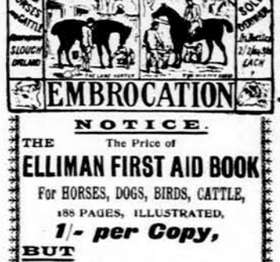
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